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What Brought U. S. Into War?

Newton D. Baker Blames Entry in World War on Submarine Attacks

Former Secretary Absolves Bankers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—Arms makers and bankers did not "in the least affect" the entry of the United States into the World War, declares Newton D. Baker, secretary of war in the Wilson cabinet, after a year spent in examining official and other papers.

Germany's submarine campaign was fundamentally to blame, as stated by President Wilson, Mr. Baker adds in a detailed defense of the wartime President's diplomacy in the tense prewar years.

Blames German Submarines

"I am convinced," Mr. Baker writes in the current issue of Foreign Affairs, "that our entrance into the war was caused directly and solely by the German use of the submarine and that to the last President Wilson worked to keep America out of the war, not only for those reasons which would move any enlightened statesman who tried to save his country from such horrors, but also and primarily because of his conviction that a saving mission was a part of a providential plan for the world.

"The whole point was that the national interests of the United States, that long-range view of the nation's position in the world of which it is a part, would not suffer the endurance of the ruthless taking of the lives of Americans peaceably engaged in occupations which they had both a legal and moral right to pursue."

Mr. Baker says it is his "clear conviction that the entry of the United States into the World War was not in the least affected by munition makers or bankers, that the business interests of the country and the welfare of our people during the long struggle were a constant but a proper object of solicitude of the Government, but that nothing done in the protection or furtherance of these business interests affected the ultimate decision."

Hostile to Germany

Replying to the statement that the American Government was beguiled by propaganda from overseas, which entangled us in other people's quarrels for their benefit, Mr. Baker points out that before 1914, Americans were only very vaguely aware of the problems facing Europe, but that they did have fairly strong sentiments concerning the different outlooks of life of the European peoples. He believes that in so far as Americans were acquainted with the German theory of life, they disliked it. This feeling was violently fortified at the very start of the war by the German invasion of Belgium.

Speaking from his personal knowledge of Mr. Wilson's program, Mr. Baker says there can be no question of the President's firm determination to keep the United States neutral in action and, so far as possible, in sentiment, regardless of any personal predilections of his own. Ambassadors Spring Rice of England and Bernstorff of Germany have both left voluminous testimony to Mr. Wilson's thorough-going neutrality, and Mr. Baker quotes from them extensively.

Distinction Drawn

Soon after the outbreak of the war, the United States became involved in controversies with both sides, in particular Germany and Great Britain, concerning our neutral rights at sea. Strong protests were sent repeatedly to London and Berlin. In President Wilson's mind, however, there existed a clear distinction between the destruction of American property and the killing of Americans. This distinction was thrown into bold relief by Germany's declaration of a war zone around the British Isles in February, 1915, and the subsequent sinking of unarmed passenger vessels which culminated in the torpedoing of the Lusitania on May 7 of that year.

"The shock of this disaster," writes Mr. Baker, "literally overwhelmed America and public opinion never recovered from it. Claims were made that the Lusitania was armed and carried ammunition for the allies. The circumstantial report of the collector of the port of New York proved conclusively that the Lusitania carried no armament, offensive or defensive. It proved, however, that a substantial part of the cargo consisted of ammunition for the allies, and the attempt was made to justify the action of the submarine commander as an effort to prevent ammunition from reaching enemy hands. However, the export of arms and ammunition by a neutral, to any belligerent in a position to receive them, was legitimate under the

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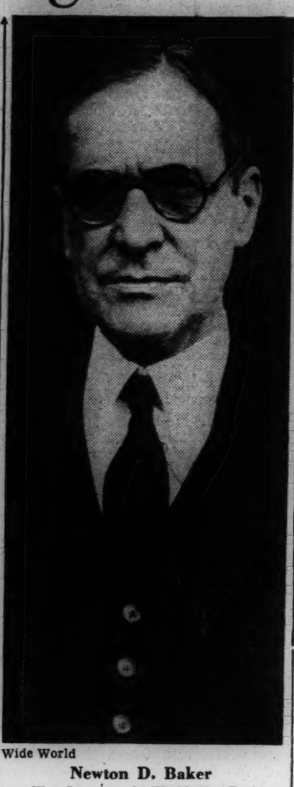


Wide World

Newton D. Baker
War Secretary in World War Era

Cordell Hull Declares Nation Must Arm to Insure Peace

Good Neighbor Policy Upheld

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—The world chancelleries today have the Roosevelt "good neighbor" policy redefined in the interpretation of Cordell Hull, secretary of state, who defined America's major task in foreign affairs as the formulation of "a sound foreign policy which will insure peace and favor progress and prosperity" in an address under the auspices of the Good Neighbor league here last night.

Renunciation of war and the peaceful settlement of disputes were the keynotes of United States' relations abroad, Mr. Hull declared, and they were quarried, he added, "out of the wishes and wisdom of a popular democracy."

National Patience Needed

"We must be on guard against the hasty, excited impulse, the quick upsurge of passing emotion," Secretary Hull said. "Satisfactory foreign policy must be able to count upon the qualities of patience, or sympathetic understanding, of steady poise and of assured inner strength among the people. . . .

"Against the walls of our democratic methods and institutions storms from elsewhere beat violently. . . . We must keep before us the knowledge that our democracy was builded on the solid qualities of hardihood, individual self-reliance, full willingness to put general welfare above personal interest in any great matter of national interest, forbearance in every direction and abiding patriotism."

Must Protect Rights

Mr. Hull defended the nation's record arms budget on the basis that the increase of armament abroad and the "disturbed condition" of many countries would make it a disservice to the cause of peace to live in the world today without adequate powers of self-defense.

"We must be sure that in our desire for peace we will not appear to any other country weak and unable to resist the imposition of force or to protect our just rights."

Neighborliness of nations lay in fair dealing, Secretary Hull stressed, and, deploring the current impairment abroad of the principle of "international trust" embodied in the Kellogg pact outlawing war. He called on the statesmen to "continue their effort to effect security by new agreements which will prove more durable than those that have been broken."

International Guest List

The ballroom of the Commodore hotel, where the dinner was held, was hung with the banners of many nations and the guest list was representative of foreign embassies, with those at the speakers' table, including Lord Marley, vice-chairman of the British House of Lords; Dave H. Morris, United States Ambassador to Belgium; James G. McDonald, Lawrence A. Steinhardt, minister to Sweden; Charles Edison, Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell, of the Foreign Policy association; Dr. Mary E. Woolley, president of Mount Holyoke college; Dr. Walter van Kirkm of the National Peace conference; United States Senators Robert F. Wagner of New York and Joseph F. Guffey of Pennsylvania; William Church Osborn, Norman H. Davis, James A. Farley, James W. Gerard and Oswald Garrison Villard.

Italy Backs Away From Reich Stand On Communism

LONDON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Great Britain today abandoned Oct. 19 as the date for the proposed five-power Locarno Conference because of German and Italian insistence on considerable diplomatic groundwork.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Sept. 16—Italy doesn't seem prepared to follow Adolf Hitler in any fight against bolshevism in the field of foreign policy.

This, the Monitor learns here, is the real substance of wide differences of opinion between Rome and Berlin on the scope of the proposed Locarno parley. Indeed, it is explained that insufficient diplomatic preparation for such an important meeting is the only reason which has led the Fascist Government to join Germany in a request for postponement of the conference.

Italy, however, still formally holds that the conference should be held and is placing no conditions to its participation in a parley. Italy's attitude has not been modified since Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano agreed on July 31 to take part in the conference.

Italy, moreover, maintains even today that while the new Locarno conference should be held between the five powers who signed the first Locarno Pact, as originally determined, no restrictions should be placed beforehand on the agenda of the new conference. That is to say, after the problem of the Rhineland or the relations between Germany and western powers has been settled the eastern problem looms.

Since the end of the Ethiopian War, Premier Benito Mussolini has been championing the cause of cooperation between all the powers for maintenance of peace and it is felt here that Russian collaboration to this end—whatever the internal regime in the Soviet may be—is as essential as collaboration of other great powers.

Home Held Key To Reformation Of Delinquents

Poor Environment Found Boys' Springboard Back to Crime

Co-operation Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 16—Reforming the home of the boy while he is serving his time in the reformatory, so that when he returns he will not find the same spring-board from which he started on his delinquent path was expressed as the next step in reducing crime among young persons at the National Conference of Juvenile Agencies held here recently.

Putting the home and community of the boy "on probation" is as important as trying to correct the boy himself, it was brought out in one discussion before some 200 superintendents and managers of various reformatories throughout the country meeting here.

Vicious Circle Cited

The "ring around the rosy" game, whereby a boy "gets into trouble, goes to court, then to the reformatory, returns to his home or community, again gets into trouble, goes to court and back to the reformatory," is well known by these officials. They believe one of the best methods of stopping the parade is to do something with the boy's home while he is getting his correctional training.

"When we know that 90 per cent of the delinquency is caused by the poor environment and inadequate family life of the boy, we must change the environment to which the child is returning from the reformatory," said Henry V. Bastin, superintendent of Ormsby village, a training school in Kentucky.

Questioned as to how he would change the boy's home and environment, Mr. Bastin said he would send some one in to consult with the family. He would help to get the father a job if that was the need, or he would urge the family to move into a new community so that when "John" came home from reform school he would be coming to his own family but to a new section of the city. Mr. Bastin said he would try to find new associates for the boy in his new neighborhood.

Closer Bond Urged

A closer bond between the correctional institution and the home was urged. It was suggested that large state institutions be broken up into smaller ones so a boy could visit home occasionally and his parents could visit him.

Leading members of the community should be organized into a committee to co-operate with the educational program of the reformatory, according to E. M. Dill, superintendent of the Indiana Boys' school, in Plainfield, Ind. He holds that the people must have direct contact with the school and so come to understand its problems.

Mr. Dill urged a more practical teaching of religion. He pointed to a comparative study which had been made of boys in a reformatory and supposedly normal boys in a neighboring high school. It was found that the boys in the reformatory knew more about Bible characters than the average high school boy. This indicated, he said, that the religion taught in the reformatory should be of a more practical nature.

The parole system was designated as the last step in the correctional process. In some institutions this term has been replaced by the word "placement."

Ruling Ourselves

Sir Robert Alexander Falconer
President Emeritus, University of Toronto

Educator Bids Democracies To Show Solid Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 16—Co-operation of the English-speaking peoples is essential in a common defense against the rise of dictatorships, bitter nationalism, demagogy and other evidences of unsound government, according to Sir Robert Alexander Falconer, president emeritus of the University of Toronto and retired Canadian statesman.

Addressing members of the New York State Historical association at their meeting here last night, Sir Robert called upon the people of the United States to assist in preserving Democratic institutions and in preventing hysteria from interrupting the progress of world civilization.

Other Peoples Have Rights

"In the English-speaking democracies, we have, during the past century, been learning to govern ourselves," he said. "The idea of democracy in government has been clarifying itself. Success has not been so great as the liberals of the nineteenth century had hoped, but we have made some progress in improving the lot of the average man.

"More of us believe that other peoples, even the colored races, have their rights and should not be exploited for our own advantage; also that justice should reign and wars cease. The extent to which we are willing to carry these principles into action is the measure of democracy. On its answer depends the welfare of the human race in the coming century. Nations who believe in democracy should stand together."

Historian as Prophet

Stirring of emotions of the mob by demagogues, whether through the press or over the radio, is one of the major dangers to be faced by democracies, he stressed, adding that he saw cause for alarm in propaganda of discontent with effort to correct the deep-seated causes of trouble.

An informed public opinion, he declared, is always the best remedy for the appeals of demagogues, and this demands an able press.

Soviet Limits Size of Army To 1,300,000

But War Commissar Declares Nation Ready for Any Emergency

Draft Age Cut

KIEV, U. S. S. R., Sept. 16 (AP)—War Commissar Clement Voroshiloff, concluding army maneuvers in the Ukraine, declared today: "We are ready to meet trouble at any moment."

Thus he got in the last word in the week of Soviet-German fist-shaking attendant upon the Nuremberg National Socialist Congress.

"We always were and always shall be adherents of peace," said Mr. Voroshiloff, "because we know that only in peace lies the opportunity for human progress.

"Every success of ours on the front of peaceful socialistic construction is a blow at capitalism. Capitalism understands this, and prepares war against us."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The size of the Soviet standing army will be limited for the present to 1,300,000 men, in spite of the German decision to increase the German army to an estimated strength of 2,000,000 men. This statement was made in an authoritative article in the newspaper Pravda, Communist Party organ.

A decree published Aug. 11 reduced the draft age in the Soviet Union from 21 to 19 years, and provided that 1½ contingents should be drafted between the years 1936 to 1939, inclusive. The decree was so vaguely worded that independent military experts assumed that the army would be enlarged.

Not Called Increase

But it is now officially explained that the size of the army will not be increased. The number of recruits will be limited to 600,000 annually, as before, declares Pravda, but the reduction in the draft age will permit qualitative selection. It is not clear why this explanation was not made at the time the Soviet decree was published; if the decree had explicitly stated that the Red Army would not be enlarged, the Germans could not have used the decree as an excuse for increasing their own standing army.

However, the official Pravda now states positively that the Red Army will be limited to 1,300,000 men "until the people thmselves decide to change its size." The power of the Red Army will be greater, it is admited, because wider selection has been made possible, but its size will remain unchanged.

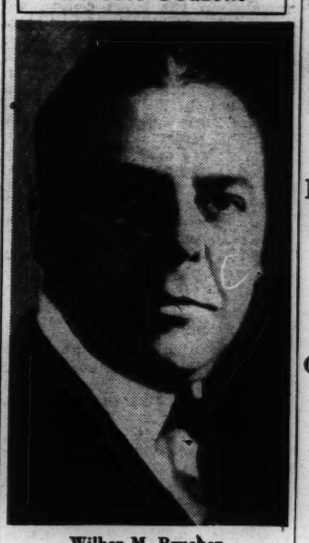
Aid to Education

The Soviet decision to reduce the draft age, it was explained, was motivated by a desire not to interrupt the studies of young men attending higher schools who, under the previous arrangement, often served two years in the army in the middle of higher school courses. At the age of 19 or 20, it was declared, most Soviet young men have just completed middle-school courses. They may thus serve two years in the army, and then begin higher or specialized training.

Such action was not possible before, Pravda declared, because of

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

Defeats Couzens



Wilber M. Brucker
Former Governor, Nominated by Michigan Republicans for United States Senate

U. S. Living Cost Up 10.1 Per Cent Since June, 1933

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—The cost of living in the United States has risen 10.1 per cent since the low point of June, 1933, a Bureau of Labor statistical report disclosed here today.

Approximately 1.7 per cent of the increase occurred between April 15 and July 15, of this year, the latest months included in the bureau's survey.

In all of the 32 cities surveyed, food costs rose during the three-month period. The average increase was 5.8 per cent.

Slight increases in rent and in the cost of house furnishing goods were also factors in the general rise, but were counterbalanced somewhat by a seasonal drop in the cost of fuel and light, and slight declines in the cost of clothing and miscellaneous items.

In announcing the 10.1 per cent rise, Miss Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, pointed out that the cost of living was not yet back to the 1923-25 level, used as a base by the Bureau of Labor statistics. "The July 15 index of the cost of all goods purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in the 32 cities combined was 82 per cent based on an average of costs in the years 1923-25 as 100," Miss Perkins said.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics review, covering a period only up to July 15 of this year, did not give a full picture of new food price increases brought about later in the summer by the drought. The 5.8 rise during the spring months was said to have been caused chiefly by rises in the price of potatoes, fresh vegetables, fruits, and butter and eggs.

Among the cities where housewives had to contend with large jumps in food prices were Indianapolis, Birmingham, Ala., and Kansas City, Mo.

The largest rise in rents was in Denver where a 2.7 per cent advance was reported.

The price of miscellaneous items entering into the cost of living, such as carfare, telephone and newspapers, dropped slightly in 22 of the 32 cities covered.

New Fighting Disturbs Italy In Ethiopia

Rome Launches Program for Road Building and Exploitation

Engineers Ready

Companies Formed to Put Many Native Products on World Market

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 16 (AP)—An Italian-native column of occupation in Western Ethiopia has routed belligerent warriors under Dedjazmatch Baltcha, newspapermen with the column reported today.

The engagement occurred near Mount Wochocha, about 25 miles from Addis Ababa.

Baltcha, believed to be the principal chieftain at the head of organized opposition to Italian rule, escaped with a few retainers in the mountain fastnesses.

The Italian troops, finding the going slow, were encamped at a villa belonging to the former empress. Reports said that mules belonging to the column were sinking in mudholes due to rains.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Reports to the Department of Commerce indicated today that Italy plans to launch a broad, empire-building construction program in Ethiopia when the rainy season ends late this month.

Under plans outlined by Premier Benito Mussolini, advices to the department said, construction of a 2500-mile network of modern highways will be an initial undertaking.

About 1000 technicians, 30,000 Italian laborers and 70,000 natives will be needed in the road program, the department was informed. Engineers already are in Addis Ababa drafting maps and making plans for converting many narrow Ethiopian trails into modern motor roads.

Also New Flying Field

Looking toward establishment of 12-hour air service between Addis Ababa and Rome, a new flying field will be built six miles from the African capital. It will be situated on a plateau and will be suitable for use during the rainy season.

Several Italian companies have been formed to exploit the new empire. Among other things, these plan to produce coffee, cocoa, meat, hides, cotton and milk.

Organized in Milan, the "Ethiopian Cotton Company" has established offices at Addis Ababa and is planning broad-scale cotton cultivation, advices to the department said.

Commissions Sent

The department was informed that numerous Italian commissions have gone to Ethiopia to study the possibilities of oil, gold, iron and lead production and to look into opportunities for the development of trade.

A general effort to "co-ordinate commercial enterprises in East Africa" now is under way, the reports said, adding that arrangements are being effected to provide workmen's insurance for Italian laborers in Ethiopia.

In addition, each federation of the national fascist party has been ordered to set up charity organizations for the aid of their countrymen working in Ethiopia.

The reports to the commerce department were made by its commercial representatives in Italy.

Canada to Consume 250,000 Tons Of Russian Anthracite

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Sept. 16 — Russian anthracite will again be available to Canadian consumers. On the heels of Premier Mackenzie King's announcement that the embargo against Russian goods had been lifted came a statement from W. D. Euler, minister of trade and commerce, that Russian coal, up to a maximum of 250,000 metric tons per year, will be sold on the Canadian market at prices corresponding to competitive prices of the same product from other countries, having due regard to the quality of the product.

But restrictions governing Russian imports are sufficient to protect British and United States exporters from serious competition with consequent lowering of prices.

The statement indicates that the Russian authorities will limit the shipments of anthracite coal to Canada to 250,000 tons.

Before the embargo was imposed in February, 1931, the Russian exporters had a contract with Canadian distributors whereby shipments would increase each year until in 1933 and 1934 they would have amounted to a figure greatly in excess of the above maximum. Actual imports of Russian anthracite in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1931, amounted to 284,721 short tons.

The maximum set is only a small proportion of Canada's annual requirements. Last year Canada's total imports of anthracite amounted to 3,406,000 tons, of which a little over half came from the United States.

Economics in the Campaign

The Blue Eagle—Will It Ever Fly Again?—The Centerpiece of the New Deal Still Is President's Scheme of Things

By H. B. E.

Thrice weekly—on Monday, Wednesday and Friday—during the campaign, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR'S *financial editor will devote this department to a discussion of the economic background of leading issues in American politics. The purpose of these discussions is not to dictate opinions, but to contribute information and analysis which will be of service to the reader.*

DOES the spirit of the NRA still live on? Governor Landon, in his Portland, Maine, speech suggested it did. If the answer is in the affirmative, then the "Black Buzzard" (the famous description of Senator Carter Glass of Virginia) is an issue in the presidential campaign. Personally I think the industrial controls still remain in the back of Mr. Roosevelt's mind, ready to be bruited again at a favorable opportunity.

Evidence for this belief is ample. Legislation to rewrite the NRA (as the AAA was rewritten) was supposed to be imminent throughout the last session of Congress. At least Senator Harrison of Mississippi thought so. The plan was eventually watered down to the Walsh-Healey Act, a measure restricting government contracts to those concerns maintaining NRA standards. At the time of its enactment a paper friendly to the Administration, the New York Times, called the act "a backdoor NRA."

Shunned All Mention

It is true that subsequently the Democratic platform shunned all mention of the slaughtered bird. But "what is past" is confessedly "prologue" to the President. Several times, according to Arthur Krock, the Times' well-informed political writer, as recently as a month ago, he has said that "the general regulatory idea must be revived." Perhaps, after a more careful nose-counting of the friends of NRA, he will expand and fortify his position. Pending that time Maj. George L. Berry holds the stopgap job of federal co-ordinator of industrial co-operation.

The question as to what is in Mr. Roosevelt's mind can thus be answered in the affirmative without relying upon divination. NRA was the centerpiece of the New Deal. On several occasions the President reiterated this thought. So firmly entrenched was it in the presidential scheme of things that when the Supreme Court killed the moribund eagle, he lost his poise, and in an extraordinary interview with the newspaper correspondents, on May 31, 1935, he envisaged America heading back to the "horse and buggy days." He went further and gloomily prophesied a dire setback to the recovery movement, especially if crop as well as industrial control were guillotined.

Business Activity

Nothing of the sort, of course, happened, though the AAA followed the NRA into the limbo. On the day of the Supreme Court decision, May 27, 1935, the New York Times index of business activity stood at 82. Now it is 102.1, or a rise of nearly 25 per cent. That is progress, not retrogression; very rapid progress for an 18-month period. Government data of such components of business activity as factory employment and factory pay rolls likewise make a showing on the right side.

From 81.2 the factory employment index has advanced to 87, or a rise of 6 per cent. From 68.5 the index of factory pay rolls has advanced to 78, or a rise of 13 per cent. Re-employment would look even better if relief were not being administered in such a way as to frustrate the reabsorption of the jobless into industry.

Retarded Recovery

No backwardness is disclosed by such figures. Indeed, the economic system seemed to gather a real momentum for the first time only after the Supreme Court decision had been rendered. Some economic commentators date the recovery from it. I would not go so far as that. But I believe with the Brookings Institution, in a detailed study, that "the NRA on the whole retarded recovery" and with the American Society of Mechanical Engineers that

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French Premier Intervenes To Settle Strikes

PARIS, Sept. 16 (AP)—Premier Léon Blum, declining to concede defeat in his efforts to check the threat of a general textile strike, called successive meetings of employers' and workers' representatives at Lille for today.

With employers refusing to accept government arbitration, textile employees' leaders threatened to organize 100,000 militant workers in Lille to support the 35,000 "folded arms" strikers there and to compel the owners to put into effect a 40-hour week.

Informed persons said that Premier Blum hoped to arrange conciliation before the widespread walkouts assumed nationwide proportions.

But militant French workers declared fresh strikes today as the situation was complicated by political riots in which 34 persons were injured.

Employees in factories at Nancy, Brest, and La Rochelle joined in demanding that French employers begin the 40-hour week for industry in addition to wage increases for the workers.

Crowds of leftists stormed three meetings of Social Party members at Lyons where supporters of Col. François de la Rocque gathered to discuss partisan problems. The new Social Party succeeded the nationalist "Croix de Feu" league, dissolved by the socialist government.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Wednesdays Sept. 16

Spain—Loyalists Form New Northern Line

Spain's established Government appears fired with desperation as it struggles to turn back the crucial march of the rebels northward to Madrid.

"They are braver than we are," declares one Fascist-Monarchist leader after an engagement with Government militia near Toledo. Gen. Francisco Franco, battling exhaustion among his command, declares he will send some 20,000 troops to bolster the Fascist push on Madrid. Government forces out to repel the Fascist march announce a mile advance near Toledo.

Government militiamen, when pushed back from San Sebastian and Irun, form a new battle line, south of these ports from Orio to Regil. The Fascist provisional government at Burgos, fighting with legal edicts as well as bullets, "outlaws" all parties composing the Madrid Government, anachists, communists, socialists, Basque nationalists, republicans and syndicalists. All property belonging to these factions is ordered seized. This edict will probably change little in the present situation.

How wide and deep is European neutrality in reference to the Spanish situation? The Russian paper Pravda and the Fascists of Spain themselves provide some help with the answer.

Gen. Miguel Cabanellas, head of the rebel committee in Burgos, expresses the highest gratitude for Germany's friendly sympathy and moral support. Germany makes no secret of its moral support of the Spanish rebel cause, and it gives General Cabanellas' gratitude abundant typographical display throughout the Reich.

The Communist party newspaper, Pravda, bluntly solicits kopeks from the women to supply the Spanish loyalists with bread. The Germans, asserts Pravda, supply bullets and bombs to the other side in Spain.

Peace and War—Friendship Without Alliance

The world bears constructive proposals for the maintenance of peace and wise exhortations to vigilance against war.

Secretary of State Hull, addressing the Good Neighbor league, declares America's "willingness to be friends but not allies" of other nations. Repeatedly he warns of disturbed conditions in world affairs; he urges new agreements to replace the violated Kellogg Peace pact; he evinces America's willingness to contribute to disarmament conferences; he defends American military preparedness. His speech is a timely recapitulation of America's foreign policy—co-operation but not entanglement.

President Roosevelt's statement that the foreign situation may cause postponement of his Western trip arouses conjectures. Some surmise the state department may have knowledge of some serious international circumstance due to mature before Oct. 1. Others surmise the President is influenced by politics. Perhaps he does not want to travel West; perhaps a war scare at this time would induce people to value the

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Free State Cities Gain; Rural Population Drops

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN — Politicians here have found the unexpected fall in the population of the Irish Free State, as revealed in the latest census, an excuse for throwing brick-bats, but they seem agreed on one point—namely, the urgent necessity for a bold policy of planning to cope with a 16 per cent increase in Dublin's inhabitants in 10 years.

The returns which have just been published reveal a decline for the whole country of 6138, from 2,971,992 in 1926 to 2,965,854 in 1936. This was entirely contrary to expectation. It was estimated that low level had been reached and that a rise was once again under way after 90 years of decline following the disastrous famine of last century when the population numbered more than 6,000,000.

Contrary to Hopes

The Fianna Fail Government had certainly been encouraging people to expect a different result from the census by its claims that unemployment has been largely due to increased population following the ceasing of emigration. Opposition interests lost no time in chastizing Eamon De Valera, president of the executive council. But the facts seem to be that since 1930 there has undoubtedly been a considerable increase in population but not yet sufficient to make up the losses between 1926 and 1930.

A more justifiable criticism of the present regime appears warranted by the revelation of the flow of people from country to towns despite the President's assertion that he was replacing bullocks on the land by men, following the upset of the cattle trade with Britain.

Cities Show Increase

Dublin County Borough has increased from 404,078 in 1926 to 467,691 in 1930, an increase of about 16 per cent. Other big towns to show increases are Cork, Waterford and Limerick. The town population of the Saorstate is now 1,033,228, compared with 951,398 in 1926 and of the remainder of the country 1,922,626, compared with 2,020,594 in 1926.

The remarkable 80,000 growth in Dublin's population is largely a result of the nationalistic policy of the Fianna Fail party, which has made factory chimneys as important as the emerald grazing fields which used to be Ireland's wealth.

But whatever policy one holds, one is forced to recognize that drastic steps must be taken to plan a biger Dublin.

Must Provide Housing

It is estimated that some 47,000 of Dublin's 80,000 more people are the result of "natural" increase which leaves about 34,000 immigrants from the rural districts. The "natural" increase, it is pointed out, is likely to continue on an even larger scale.

Local Government faces the problem of providing housing, transport and other facilities on a scale which has not nearly been reached in the past year or so.

Recent by-elections have shown President De Valera still firmly entrenched and it is unlikely that there will be much modification yet awhile in the nationalist program, so that the efforts being made to promote new industries and to consolidate business already built up are significant.

For instance, the Industrial Research Council has just reported considerable activity in research with peat, seaweed and clays, which indicates a desire to utilize the Free State's natural resources to compete in world markets. University College at Cork has been investigating the possibilities of extracting waxes for industrial purposes from peat. Oil refining from turf is another line of experiment. And at all events these plans would assist agriculture, which is the greatest sufferer in the present situation.

Legislation Urged

The need for legislation to deal with alien penetration of industry was discussed at a recent meeting of the National Manufacturers' Council in Dublin. The Council resolved to press for legislation designed:

1. To prevent the formation of small Irish manufacturing companies with foreign control maintained by credits made available by the parent concerns.

2. To compel foreign controlled industries promoted since 1931 to transfer entire control to Irish interests within 10 years of their establishment.

3. To prevent the unfair use of foreign trade marks by rigid application of existing legislation.

Fewer Females

The question of emigration from the Free State is still an extremely important one, the census shows. The large scale exodus of Irish people to the United States virtually stopped in 1930. But apparently the estimates of more recent emigration have been too low, which partly accounts for the surprise results of the census.

Since 1930 Irish folk have turned more to Britain, since United States' doors are no longer open to them. Most of the emigrants have been women which is partly responsible for the unusual situation in which the Saorstat finds itself, of having only 953 females for every 1000 males. The Irish Free State is thus second only to Canada in preponderance of males. In most other European countries females are in a decided majority.

Madrid Admits Lack of Arms Big Handicap

MADRID, Sept. 16 (AP)—Lack of arms, a staff officer of the Madrid armies has admitted, and the hardships of expected winter warfare are causing deep concern to defenders of the Socialist-Communist Government.

"We have all the men we want, but we need more arms," Major Carlos Contreras told the Associated Press.

"It's the other way about with the Fascists—they've too many arms and not enough men."

Must Reorganize

The general staff, faced with the problem of equipping the army for the anticipated winter campaign, prevailed upon the Ministry of War to reorganize completely the workers' legions now defending the Government.

"There is no time to be lost," Major Contreras said. "Our boys cannot stand the rigors of Castilian winter in frugal summer uniforms of overalls and canvas shoes."

The major, who commands 20,000 troops of the fifth militia regiment, talked on while the first autumn rainstorm raged outside his headquarters.

Rushing Warmer Uniforms

With barely a month before cold weather sets in, he continued, the militia forces are being organized into regiments of equal numbers, each equipped with supply cases for distribution of winter clothing.

Women volunteers now are busy making boots and field kitchens wherein to cook hot meals, he said. Detailed plans for militia organization, he announced, will be concluded within the next four days.

Push on Talavera

Government forces began a great drive last night in the Talavera de la Reina sector as evidence increased that the outcome of the fighting there probably would be a major factor in deciding the two-month-old civil war.

Gen. Francisco Franco, leader of the fascist insurgents, plans to add 25,000 reinforcements to his army in the Talavera region for a renewed push on Madrid from the south, the Government declared.

Officials said the Madrid regime had nearly 12,000 well-equipped soldiers in that area, about 65 miles southwest of Madrid, and expressed belief that General Franco's advance had been halted.

Claim Rebels Repulsed

Fascists attempting to take Maqueda—a key position because it is at the intersection of roads leading to Madrid and Toledo—were beaten back to a point 7½ miles west of Santa Olalla, the Government declared.

Fascist planes were reported to have launched a furious attack on both Santa Olalla and Maqueda, but officials here said government pursuit planes repulsed them after a series of spectacular battles. A number of houses in both towns were said to have been destroyed by bombs.

Insurgents 'Outlaw' Madrid Government, 'Confiscate' Goods

BURGOS, Spain, Sept. 16 (AP)—Left-wing political parties, which control the Madrid Government, were declared outlawed and their property ordered confiscated by the Fascist provisional government today.

An official announcement declared that all goods, buildings, and furniture of the leftist parties and affiliated groups would become state property.

Gen. Miguel Cabanellas appealed to the International Bureau of Telegraph and Telephone communications at Berne, Switz., for assistance in restoring contact between the Fascist Government in Spain and the rest of Europe.

General Cabanellas, who is President of the Provisional Government, protested against the Madrid Government's "arbitrary cutting of communications with three-quarters of the Spanish bureaus."

He asked the international office to send a representative to assist in restoring service.

Washington Sets Up European Squadron, Fairfield in Command

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Navy today announced the creation of a temporary European squadron under the command of Rear Admiral Arthur P. Fairfield.

The squadron will consist of the Light Cruiser Raleigh, which will be Admiral Fairfield's flagship, the Destroyers Hatfield and Kane and the Coast Guard Cutter Cayuga. The last three named have been on emergency duty in and outside of Spanish waters since the Spanish revolution broke out.

Communists Collect Funds in Soviets For Spanish Republicans

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Communist Party openly threw its support today to the rallying of millions of Soviet women to aid republican women and children in Spain.

Every kopek collected in Russia for feeding war victims, a declaration said, "encourages our Spanish comrades."

The party newspaper, Pravda, called for big contributions, saying "the Fascists send bombs, bullets and poison gas; our women send bread and food to help the Spanish."

Pravda related numerous unmentionable atrocities which it attributed to the fascist insurgents in Spain. These alleged acts, the newspaper declared, were unparalleled "even in the worst days of the Romans."

Mass meetings have been held throughout the Soviet Union in connection with the fund campaign.

Roper Urges Bureau to Stem Excesses in Coming Prosperity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—Creation of a bureau of industrial economics as a supplement to the business advisory council of the Department of Commerce will be proposed by Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, to educate the United States against a return of the excess of catastrophic "boom" conditions he stated today.

Declaring that the United States has entered not a temporary but a long-term upswing in business, Mr. Roper today pointed to the disastrous nature of another excessive period of over-expansion and false prosperity similar to that in 1929, and added:

One of Greatest Eras

"We are approaching one of the greatest eras in American history. These times have prepared us for it. One of the great difficulties we may have will be to prevent segments of business from boom conditions."

The Roper declaration gives official point to the series of studies being made by the United States Council for Industrial Progress, to the lack of balance in industrial progress in the boom years leading to the 1929 crash. Output constantly increased, these reports show at the expense of wages and mass purchasing power.

The Council for Industrial Progress is an outgrowth of the old NRA which has been making researches into business history under the coordinator for industrial co-operation.

Mr. Roper said he had been studying the reports and would publish a summarized report this month. He announced he would ask businessmen for their advice on the formation of a bureau similar to that in the agriculture department studying agricultural economics.

Mr. Roper said the new bureau would also study government cooperation with business. Discussing what he forecasts as a new era of prosperity, Mr. Roper said he saw in the approaching period a chance for increasing employment with new industries acting as the pegs upon which prosperity may be hung.

For Five or Ten Years

Large scale building, said Mr. Roper, "ought to run for five or 10 years, thus starting heavy industries and their related lines."

Mr. Ropes took up the question as he saw it of why employment has thus far failed to keep pace with improved business. He gave three reasons for the phenomenon:

First—There has been an improvement in machine efficiency which makes it possible for fewer people to do more work.

Second—Business was carrying more workers than it needed on pay rolls in prosperous years.

Third—Business has been feeling its way; it is still in doubt as to whether the country is in for a continued forward advance.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

experienced hand. It is recalled that during other international crises the President has been afishing on the high seas.

Senator Bone of Washington, addressing the Veterans of Foreign wars at Denver, warns that another world war may mean world chaos. Peoples must choose between peace and profits, he avers. The English-speaking people of the world must co-operate against the rise of dictatorships, states Sir Robert Falconer, president emeritus of the University of Toronto.

Premier Blum is expected tomorrow to make a speech important to the peace of Europe. It is believed he will offer to call off the armament race if the other European nations would follow the French lead.

Politics—Primaries Exalt the Newer Names

Old political planets fell, new stars rose as results from the last of the political primaries poured in.

Senator Couzens, since 1924 an independent Republican representing Michigan in the Senate, was toppled from office. He trails the World War veteran, Gov. Wilbur Bruckner, by more than 70,000 votes, on the basis of incomplete returns. Republicans would not nominate a man whose sole campaign speech was the heartiest indorsement of the New Deal. Frank Murphy, Philippine commissioner, drafted to aid the Roosevelt cause in Michigan, enjoys a comfortable lead in the Democratic gubernatorial primaries.

New Hampshire saw young Gov. Styles Bridges, who was called "little boy blue" by former Senator Moses, his opponent, clinch the Republican senatorial nomination. Moses, nationally known conservative, was not saved by the indorsement of former President Hoover.

Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts, smashed through vigorous opposition to win the Democatic senatorial nomination. Young Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. captured the Republican nomination by a vote that portends stiff competition for Governor Curley.

Wisconsin saw its leading political family, the La Follettes, emerge triumphant. Gov. Philip La Follette in his quest for the renomination on the Progressive party ticket, polled more votes than any gubernatorial candidate of the other parties.

The outstanding feature of the New York primary was, perhaps, the poor showing of the Townsend cause, represented by 13 candidates seeking places in the State's congressional delegation of 45 representatives.

Garner—Talks With President

Vice-President Garner visits with the President, Cannily he tells reporters approximately nothing. What transpired at the long conference he kept under his hat. Incidentally it is a smaller hat to keep things under than the 10 gallon Western hat he has formerly worn around the capital. It is a "dude lid" given him by a "good friend with instructions to wear it." Vice-President Garner proceded to the Biltmore hotel, Democratic party headquarters.

League—Prepares for Meeting of Assembly

World statesmen were packing their portfolios preparatory to the convneing of the League of Nations Assembly.

The League confronts not merely a tangle of momentous issues involving peace and world stability, but a full agenda of routine business.

Some new Council members must be elected; three World Court judges must be selected. New Zealand is expected to replace Australia in the Council. New Zealand's devotion to international stability is amply testified to by its proposal for a world army behind law and order to combat armies behind national ambitions.

Manley O. Hudson of Harvard university, already nominated, is expected to be elected to the World Court bench. Successors to Argentina and Denmark must also be elected to the council.

Member states have already submitted a proposal that the League should be reformed in some manner that will bring all nations to Geneva and thus universalize the Covenant.

Also pending are unresolved details of the Italo-Ethiopian war. Europe's startling summer rearmament and the growing hostility between communism and national socialism will probably challenge League statesmanship.

Navy—European Squadron Formed by U. S.

President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull have stressed this day the unsettled state of world affairs. Particularly are the waters of the Atlantic ocean deemed troubled. Into these troubled waters the United States Navy announces will be put a temporary European squadron under the command of Rear Admiral Arthur P. Fairfield. Not since 1929 has America had a European squadron.

Savants Explore Grip of Car Tires On Slippery Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKPOOL, Eng.—How to make a wet road grip motorcar tires, how little a person can eat, how artists "see" what they paint, why one explorer may apparently refute another over what the poles look like—these are some of the problems discussed at the meeting here of the British Association, when Britain's savants talked of research.

Astronomers, among them Sir James Jeans, have been busy discussing the merits of various theories on how the solar system came about. Prof. Arthur Holmes put the age of the earth at no less than 2,000,000,000 years and stated that the oldest sediments of the earth show conditions of temperature and rainfall which were responsible for their materials probably fell within range of present-day climate.

Below Natural Horizon

Prof. W. H. Hobbs, geographical authority, told of the solution of some vexed problems of discovery within the polar regions. He has been finding out why some explorers sail over mapped areas by previous pioneers as land. Freedom of higher air layers in polar reions from dust and moisture and other factors he declared, an extreme visibility and looming, bringing into view objects far below the natural horizon—phenomenon he calls "a superior mirage."

Miss D. M. Doveton, also a geographer, told the research workers about the human geography of Swaziland and urged the entrance of the small railway-less country into the South African Union.

In the engineering section Mr. R. G. Batson spoke of experiments to discover the coefficient of friction on wet roads at various speeds, showing that the slipperiness of a road cannot be judged by a single test. Researches are now being conducted, he said, on methods of making a wet road grip the tires.

Mr. A. F. Dufton of the physiology section, announced that natural science is still undecided on how little a person can eat and exist.

In Realm of Art

Descriptions of some of the present experiments on "ways of seeing" were given by Mr. A. W. Wolters, president of the psychology section. He claims to have verified an assertion that pictures by European artists have a definite left-to-right character, upon which their appeal depends. Once Rembrandt, he says, went astray, using a right-to-left view.

The cause of this was that he had painted himself in a mirror and unconsciously inverted the left-to-right way of seeing, Mr. Wolters maintained.

Karl Buresch

VIENNA, Sept. 16—Dr. Karl Buresch, one of Austria's most distinguished statesmen and twice Chancellor, who held the portfolio of Minister of Finance under the late Chancellor Dollfuss and under the present Chancellor, Kurt Schuschnigg, passed on here today. He was educated at the University of Vienna, and subsequently held many important public offices.

One of his last undertakings was active work on the new constitution of Austria under Chancellor Dollfuss. He was one of the foremost leaders of the old Christian Social Party.

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• • •

Since stone ax days man has been the *getter,* woman the *keeper.* I have no patience with husbands who try doing both jobs alone. It's only when the wife takes her share of the responsibility that you find a family pocketbook that's never flat.

• • •

I guess mighty few of us are entirely satisfied with what we see in the mirror. What I do know is that just one year of self-denial, temperance, frugality, consideration of others, which includes paying bills promptly, and cheerfulness, mould beauty and character into a face as easily as if it were made of clay.

• • •

"Not how much, but how well"—that's the true philosophy of a healthy family pocketbook—not how much the salary is (I know a $1,000-a-month man who is always broke) but how well the funds are dispensed.

• • •

I don't suppose you ever thought that money matters and the family budget could be funny. Well, let me send you *free,* an amusing illustrated book about family budgeting that will take a load off your mind in five minutes. I defy any husband to read this book and not appoint his wife treasurer of the family pocketbook then and there. Just mail the coupon below. There's no charge.

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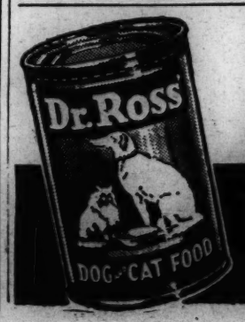

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Naval Architects Seek Safety Aids In World Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—Methods of insuring greater safety at sea are being discussed here at an international meeting of naval architects and engineers, representing eight countries, and held in the United States for the first time under the auspices of the Society of Naval Architects and Engineers. More than 300 delegates and visitors from Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Spain, Japan, Canada and the United States are attending the sessions, which will continue through Saturday at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel.

Speakers at the meeting this morning emphasized that fatalities at sea were much fewer, in proportion, than those sustained in other fields of travel, but, at the same time, urged further international co-operation in making sea travel safer. Experiments in testing modern fire extinguishing equipment aboard vessels were described.

Capt. J. W. Harris, marine superintendent at London North East railway, told of the use of the sprinkler system after a fire had been started on a ship in the North Sea. He said the fire was extinguished within 30 seconds, after it was going well, and the loss of damage to a $250,000 ship was confined to a mere scorching of one cabin. He recommended that the mechanical construction be simplified, as "too many gadgets confuse the men who sail the ships."

Ocean Waves Measured

Prof. George Schnadel of a technical high school in Berlin told of experiments in measuring ocean waves and their effects on ships during hurricanes in the North Atlantic ocean. He expressed the hope of international help in augmenting what has been learned by German experts.

"The day when the passenger's ticket includes not only transportation, food and service, but perfect safety as well," was set as a goal by James S. Ormiston, surveyor of Lloyd's Register of shipping.

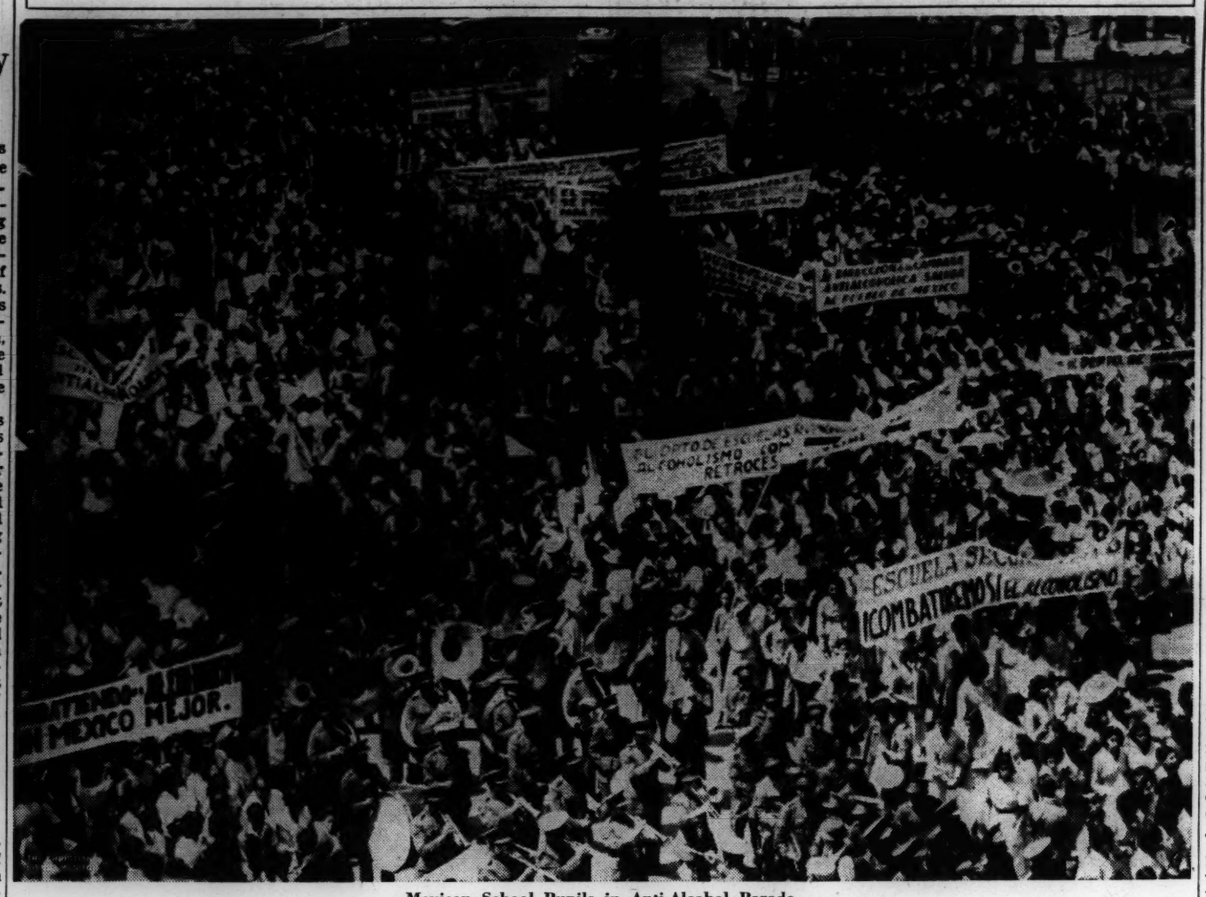
Rear Admiral G. Tawresey, U. S. N. (retired), advocated a new means of rating vessels whereby a safety rating would be included on the ship's certificate. These ratings, he explained, would include as a basis the number of compartments on the ship which could be flooded with safety, as well as the question of proximity of lifeboats and the speed with which the vessel can be abandoned in time of disaster.

Fire Prevention

The high standard of present fire-prevention equipment at sea was stressed by E. Leslie Champness, managing director of Palmers Hebburn Company, a British shipyard. "The hours of darkness are generally the danger hours, and we sleep at sea under conditions of patrol and constant watch, together with the proximity of fire-fighting equipment which have no equal in land conditions in first-class hotels," Mr. Champness said.

Paul Romano, chief engineer of the General Transatlantic Company of Paris, and Fernand Coquerel talked on "some particulars concerning the design of the Normandie and the elimination of vibrations."

Dry Action Taken at Source



Mexican School Pupils in Anti-Alcohol Parade

Education Department Endeavors to Head Off Social Welfare Problems

Union Preference Refused in Strike At Lettuce Sheds

SALINAS, Calif., Sept. 16 (AP)—Kerosene and tear-gas bombs were exchanged between police and picket lines yesterday as lettuce shippers began packing their product behind barricades in an effort to circumvent a strike of 3200 organized vegetable workers.

The pickets spoiled portions of three truckloads of lettuce by hurling bottles of kerosene into them as they rolled toward the packing plant.

Police drove the strikers back with tear-gas shells when more lettuce arrived for packing.

Eight pickets were arrested, bringing the number of arrests to 16 in two days.

The growers and shippers started harvesting early yesterday morning with crews of outside workers. Police and state highway patrolmen guarded some of the fields, where rapidly maturing lettuce, untouched for 11 days, was threatening to "blow up."

Cut lettuce was brought to two large barricaded sheds here and at near-by Watsonville, where growers and shippers had stationed non-union packing workers.

At stake was a $2,000,000 crop. The Fruit and Vegetable Workers union is seeking an agreement with growers which would give employment preference to union men. The growers declined to meet demands for this preference.

Joseph Casey, representative of the San Francisco Teamsters' union, urged the convention of the State Federation of Labor at Sacramento to seek boycott of the lettuce as "hot cargo." He said he would go to Chicago to urge organized labor there to let the lettuce "rot in the cars."

A new effort to settle the strike was announced by Timothy A. Reardon, state industrial relations director, who made public a telegram from A. S. Doss, union secretary, saying the union preference clause did not mean "closed shop." Mr. Reardon said the union was seeking protection against any influx of migratory workers from the drought areas.

He added that Charles Brooks, representing the Salinas Grower-Shipper association asserted the union clause would mean "a 70 per cent closed shop," and that the employers would "not go for anything that prevents hiring and firing employees."

At Sacramento a protest committee representing the State Federation of labor told Gov. Frank F. Merriam that state highway patrolmen had shown partiality in law enforcement in connection with the Salinas disturbances.

The Governor said: "I believe they should protect trucks, men and women on the highways."

Einsteins' First Lecture

Albert Einstein, then 26, delivered in 1905 his first paper which was to become his "Theory of Relativity."

Cárdenas Starts Drive on Drink By Children's Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A demonstration in the anti-alcohol campaign now being waged by the Mexican Government was made by 20,000 young persons, who marched through the principal streets of Mexico City, carrying banners of protest against the use of intoxicating liquors. The marchers represented the city's school pupils, ranging from the primary grades to college. The teaching of public health through the schools is one of the major issues of the government of President Cárdenas; and in this drive, the harmful effects of the use of alcoholic liquors is particularly emphasized.

For the parade, the young folks gathered in front of the Palace of Fine Arts, where they were addressed by Dr. José Siurob, chief of the department of health, Prof. Gabriel Lucio, subsecretary of education, and José Munoz Gota, chief of the department of fine arts. In each address, temperance was stressed as the first requisite of good health, and good health was presented as the foremost objective of the Mexican child of today. Intemperance, said Dr. Siurob, is a vice which is "a symbol of degeneration, poverty, crime and moral and economic enslavement."

The addresses of the officials were responded to by the school children with enthusiasm. Another convention of the youth of Mexico in protest against the use of alcohol was announced at the meeting. This will be held on Sept. 28, Dr. Siurob said.

'It Can't Happen Here' To Reach Stage Oct. 27

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP) — The work of assembling actors for 28 casts of "It Can't Happen Here," dramatized version of Sinclair Lewis's novel depicting the dangers of a dictatorship, began yesterday, in preparation for its premiere in 15 cities late next month.

The play will be produced by the Federal Theatre Project of the Works Project Administration, to which Mr. Lewis sold the stage rights. The author conferred with Mrs. Hallie Flanagan, national director of the project, yesterday, and announced that, as a result of extra work necessitated by changes in the script, the opening would be held Oct. 27, a week later than originally planned.

New York Asked To Adopt Uniform Traffic Penalties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—Uniform penalties for violation of traffic laws in New York city have been arranged in schedule form by the traffic committee of the Magistrates' court here and will be submitted for adoption at a special meeting of the Board of City Magistrates on Sept. 24, Chief Magistrate Jacob Gould Schurman Jr. announced Sept. 14. The committee recommends that the uniform penalties be imposed by all magistrates without discrimination, he added.

Completed after a survey of 535,868 traffic law violation cases handled by the courts here in 1935, the schedule provides a fine of $100 and revocation of license for drunken driving and mandatory jail sentences for extreme cases.

Penalties for Violators

Hit-and-run tactics and driving while intoxicated are punished as violations of New York state laws. The punishment for drunken driving has a uniform basis of $100 fine or 10 days in jail and revocation of license for the first offense. Leaving the scene of an accident calls for a fine of $50 or 15 days and loss of license for the first offense.

Sale of an automobile with a defaced motor serial number would be grounds for a $300 fine and 30 days in jail for the first offense. A second conviction on the same charge would call for a $500 fine and 90 days in jail.

Reckless driving would be punished by a fine of $25 or five days for the first offense, $100 or 20 days for the second and 50 days and revocation of license for the third.

Offensive Practices Listed

Speed charges would be settled on the basis of a $25 fine or two days in jail for the first offense, $50 or five days for the second, and 20 days, with revocation of license for the third.

Among other common offenses, passing red lights would be punished by a fine of $2 for the first offense, $10 or three days for the second and five days for the third. Failing to keep to the right means a fine of $2 or one day for the first offense, $5 or two days for the second, and three days for the third.

Violation of the parking ordinance would be punishable by a fine of $1 for the first offense.

Offensive practices are classified according to their danger, among the mosts serious being defective steering mechanism, defective brakes, passing automobile on the right, obstructing driver's view, and using a motor bus off a designated bus route.

No Driving on Sidewalks

Among practices called "probably" dangerous are inadequate signaling, defective lights, failing to give right of way, overloading, no rear reflectors, driving on sidewalks, and failure to report an accident.

Unnecessary noise, dirty license plates and obscured windows also are listed as bad driving practices, although "not inherently dangerous."

Parking Offenses Heaviest

Emphasizing that the new schedule bears heaviest upon "repeaters," the committee said that because of the new state law requiring all non-parking traffic convictions to be listed upon a driver's license, magistrates for the first time have records which will allow them to segregate the occasional from the habitual offender.

Parking offenses accounted for 41.4 per cent of the 536,868 cases handled by the magistrates in 1935, according to a statistical summary, which also reveals that passing red lights was the basis for 25.4 per cent of the cases and speeding only for 2.9 per cent.

Reckless driving, driving while intoxicated and leaving the scene of an accident, although important sources of trouble, each were the cause of less than 1 per cent of the court's traffic cases.

Alexander Zaimis

VIENNA, Sept. 16 (AP)—Alexander Zaimis, former President of Greece, passed on in a Vienna sanitorium.

The former Greek President was forced out of office in October, 1935, after a Royalist coup which was followed by a vote of restoration by the National Greek Assembly. A country-wide plebiscite later returned King George II to the throne after he had spent several years in voluntary exile in London.

Mr. Zaimis departed the country urging all Greeks "to co-operate with the King."

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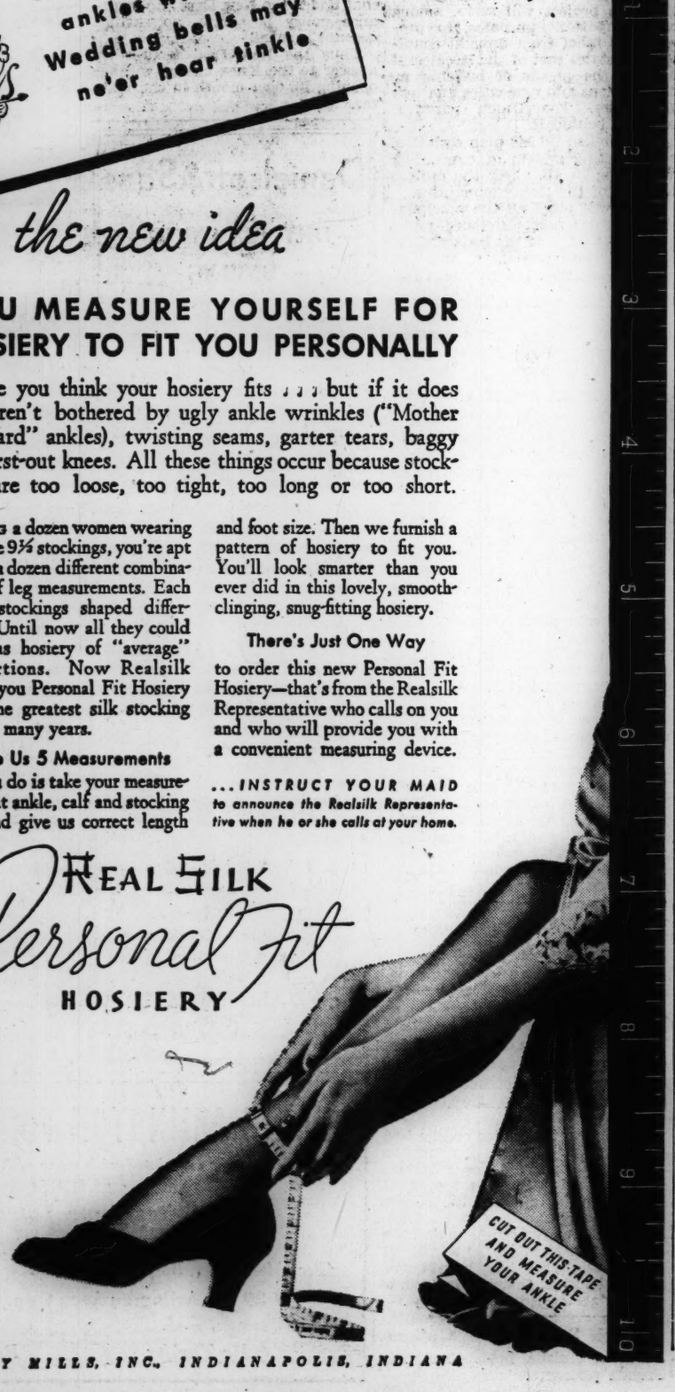

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Maine Sweep Bolsters Hopes of Republicans

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 16—Gov. Alfred M. Landon was back at his desk in the State Capitol here today directing an entirely different political campaign from that which he set forth to revive last Thursday. With other leaders, he feels more enthusiastic about Republican prospects than at any time since shortly after his nomination at Cleveland, Ohio. Republican stock, after having been in a prolonged slump that lasted since mid-July, is now on a definite and visible upcurve.

Renewed G. O. P. confidence was exuberantly reflected in a statement issued by Governor Landon today, which wound up with a flat prediction of victory. He said that all Americans at every stop on his Maine trip emphatically voiced their enthusiasm. "Their attitude is proof we are moving forward to victory in November," he declared.

Governor Landon had preceded this conclusion by saying:

Waste Repudiated

"The spirit shown by the people of every community visited on the trip to Maine through New England, the East, and the Middle West, convinces me that these people have decided to repudiate federal waste and incompetence, and extravagance, to eliminate politics from relief, and to restore self-government in America. This spirit goes far beyond partisanship and reflects an aroused citizenry determined to have a truly representative government in Washington."

Today's attitude in Topeka headquarters contrasts sharply with the aftermath of the only preceding campaign, the West Middlesex-Chautauqua-Buffalo jaunt. That swing around the circle had ended before the frigid audience at Buffalo, N. Y., leaving Governor Landon and his advisers in deep inward depression.

Roosevelt Conference

Looming ominously before them was the necessity of going to Des Moines, Iowa, for a conference with the formidable President Roosevelt—a prospect of dismal forboding. While that interview passed off well enough, President Roosevelt was reaping laurels from his drought trip, and the Landon campaign stood still. In desperation, the Landon leaders scheduled a conference of young Republicans in Topeka for the end of last week.

Then Governor Landon took his courage in both hands, and plunged into chill Maine waters. The decision, I have been able to confirm, was entirely his own, and a project meditated since early July. Mere announcement of the Maine trip pulled the Landon campaign out of the doldrums, but there was a sword of Damocles hanging over it—possible defeat for one or more of the Republican candidates there.

Victory Exceeded Hopes

Now everybody is back in Topeka, and happy. The Maine victory has exceeded realistic hopes.

Just ahead, however, lies the most important trip—in major respects—of the entire campaign to date. Next Monday night, Sept. 21, Governor Landon and party leave for Des Moines. There, on the night of Sept. 22, the Republican candidate makes his farm speech—develops his farm policies which thus far have been shrouded in obscurity in most concrete details. This single speech may hold the fate of the election.

On Sept. 23 the party remains in Des Moines, considered the excellent campaign strategy—with Governor Landon taking an extra day for informal conferences and friend-making.

On Sept. 24, the candidate makes his speech on tariffs and the reciprocal trade policy at Minneapolis, Minn. Here, again is an issue upon which much is at stake. There are many tariff liberals, among them numerous Republicans, who are awaiting eagerly this declaration. At the same time, all along the Canadian border—and Minnesota is a border state—are other Republicans and Democrats who have strong feelings about the reciprocal trade policy in general and the Canadian treaty in particular.

Speech Gives Hint

Governor Landon's view on this issue may be gathered from his brief back-platform speech at Fort Madison, Iowa, last night — the birthplace of John D. M. Hamilton, Republican chairman. The candidate said, touching farm policy and tariff policy alike, "Your rich lands are capable of producing more than they have been permitted to. Why shouldn't they have a chance? And why have the markets been thrown away for even the present crop? Why should foreign grains be coming in for processing in Iowa mills? Why should meats from other nations be on the shelves of your stores? Why should imported dairy products be competing with your own? Why should your poultry men be forced into direct competition with those in other lands?"

On the face of it, this speech was as strong a protectionist declaration as ever sprung from the lips of a long line of tariff makers, from Senator Nelson Dingley of Maine to Senator Smoot and Representative Hawley. Perhaps the high-tariff air of Maine was still in the Landon nostrils. But more likely he was voicing the resentment at the joint policies of crop restriction and tariff reduction which these farm belt states seem to feel acutely. If this is any indication of his Minneapolis speech, the tariff liberals in the Republican camp will be knitting their brows. But it is likely that Governor Landon, while condemning farm imports, will leave the way open for the use of new tariff-making methods. Perhaps through the flexible tariff provisions, which will be akin to the reciprocal tariff policy. At any event, the subject is of paramount importance, both economically and in the interest of world peace.

New Deal Stronghold

Governor Landon's third speech on his forthcoming trip is to be at Milwaukee, Wis.—the strongest new deal territory into which he has ventured thus far—on Sept. 26, on the subject of social security. The issue is of great importance and difficulty for a political candidate. The governor is represented to be in favor of a federal old-age pension, without a means test. But to oppose federal unemployment insurance. His views are felt by some friends to be such as to alienate voters by making too few glittering promises. In the socially-advanced state of Wisconsin, such a speech is on ground at once favorable and unfavorable. All will depend on Governor Landon's exact commitments.

At last week's meeting of Progressives in Chicago, both Gov. Philip F. La Follette and Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr., of Wisconsin participated and joined in the endorsement of President Roosevelt. Therefore Wisconsin would seem to be doubtful ground for the Republicans, but Governor Landon intends to make a real fight.

Visit With Lowden

Leaving Milwaukee, the candidate will go over the week end to southern Illinois, for a visit to former Gov. Frank O. Lowden's home, Sinnissippi, in Oregon, Ill. This visit is to emphasize the Lowden views on soil conservation, and link Governor Landon with the respected farm leader of the early "twenties."

Farm policy, reciprocal tariffs, social security. That is the speech-making program before Governor Landon next week, and on which he is now working. The country is getting the candidate's views served up hot. After a general introduction at West Middlesex, Penna., and Chautauqua, N. Y., the nation has heard a concrete Landon tax program at Buffalo, and a view of government and business at Portland, Maine.

The campaign in its new atmosphere of enthusiasm, is really going full blast.

Reporters Get Last Stone of Courthouse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Newspaper reporters assigned to the Hall of Records were presented with the last remaining stone of the razed courthouse, a token they are to keep until, when, and if ever, a new structure is built.

Demolition of the 1888 building and leveling of the foundation were officially completed Aug. 22 by the Works Progress Administration at a cost of $75,000.

Voters recently refused to finance a new courthouse. Courtrooms are now situated in the City Hall temporarily and in the Hall of Justice, largely devoted to the county jail. The rest of the county offices are housed in the Hall of Records and in temporary quarters in the civic center.

Borah Wants to 'Wrestle' Monopolies in Congress

GREENLEAF, Idaho, Sept. 16 (AP)—Senator William E. Borah held the belief today that Congress by public demand would wrestle with the subject of monopoly within three or four years "and when it does, I want to be there to wrestle, too."

Campaigning for re-election, the Republican Senator suggested to a crowd in a picturesque little church here last night as prime needs:

"Abolishment of monopoly by laws which will tie up interstate trade if monopolistic practices were resorted to in any form;

"Creation of an agency by Congress to manage and regulate national currency as exemplified by the English system, which according to my opinion, has proved more than satisfactory."

He termed the Communist movement in the United States "merely an expression of dissatisfaction from the down-trodden masses of American civilization," adding, "The movement, while negligible as a political order, is an enemy of practically everything American citizens hold dear."

Two Veterans Of GOP Lose Primary Test

By the Associated Press

Names known the nation over figured in triumph and defeat today as the returns rolled in from primaries held yesterday in five states.

Senator James Couzens, one-time motor-car magnate who turned to a political career and who has served 14 years in the Senate, lost to former Gov. Wilber M. Brucker in the Republican senatorial contest in Michigan.

Former Senator George H. Moses, long a power in conservative Republican councils, failed in a comeback attempt in New Hampshire. Gov. H. Styles Bridges beat him for the Republican senatorial nomination.

Curley Nominated

Gov. James M. Curley won the Democratic senatorial nomination in Massachusetts by a large margin over his nearest foe, Mayor Robert E. Greenwood of Fitchburg, son-in-law of Democratic Senator Marcus Coolidge. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. captured the Republican nomination.

Political statisticians went to work on the vote totals from the five states—Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, Wisconsin and New York—today in an effort to figure what, if anything, they signify for November.

Some of the primary results in more detail follow:

Massachusetts

Governor Curley garnered 246,424 votes to 104,331 for Mayor Greenwood to take the Democratic senatorial honors with the tabulation nearing completion. Pitted against him in November will be Mr. Lodge, grandson of the late Henry Cabot Lodge, famous Massachusetts Senator.

New Hampshire

Governor Bridges rolled up 40,055 votes to 28,497 for Mr. Moses, who bore the endorsement of Herbert Hoover. The tabulation in the race was nearly complete.

Michigan

Senator Couzens, who made only the one speech and asserted that President Roosevelt's re-election was more important than his own, trailed Mr. Brucker, an outspoken New Deal foe, by 251,432 to 157,469, with more than two thirds of the state's precincts counted.

Frank Murphy, Philippine high commissioner, ran far ahead of George Welsh for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. His vote total passed the 150,000 mark, giving him a lead of 70,000. Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald had a runaway for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, his vote total passing 344,000.

Representative Prentis Brown was ahead of Louis B. Ward, associate of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, for the Democratic senatorial nomination.

Wisconsin

Gov. Philip La Follette, unopposed for the Progressive party renomination, rolled up more votes than either the Republicans or Democrats in their gubernatorial primaries. Governor La Follette had 158,574, with only a few more than 300 precincts still out.

For the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, Arthur W. Lueck, New Deal supporter, was ahead. On the Republican side, John B. Chapple, editor, trailed Alexander Wiley in a close fight, 75,545 to 73,399.

New York

Returns smothered the hopes of Townsend and Coughlin candidates who sought 13 of the state's nominations for the national House of Representatives. However, one candidate who ran both as a Republican and a Townsendite captured a nomination.

Tammany Hall administered a setback to independents in New York city, apparently nominating three judges, and William F. Brunn for aldermanic president.

Iraq Sends 25 Students To U. S. on Fellowships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—As a result of an educational program established in the little country of Iraq by Dr. Edgar W. Knight, director of the University of North Carolina summer sessions, in 1932, 25 students are now en route to the United States on fellowships supported by their government.

Two of these students, Mohammed Nasir and A. H. Kadhim, have already arrived and are guests of Dr. Knight. They report numerous educational reforms in Iraq. Moving schools are being established to travel from one tribe to another as one means of bringing education in contact with remote natives.

Several of the fellowship holders are women, a fact which, according to Dr. Knight, is most unusual for a Mohammedan country.

Roosevelt Confidence Shown In Move to Cut Campaign Tour

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—On the half-expressed ground that he is concerned over the European situation, President Roosevelt at his press conference yesterday intimated that he might curtail re-election campaigning to a minimum.

The real fact is that the Roosevelt Administration is supremely confident of winning the November contest. This attitude is evident in every maneuver undertaken by the Administration, every speech uttered by the President. Rightly or wrongly, the Democrats have come to the conclusion that the battle is all over but the shouting, and are adopting their course accordingly.

Front Porch Campaign

What is happening in Washington today is the Democratic equivalent of the Harding "front porch" campaign in 1920 and that of Coolidge against Davis in 1924. The Republicans at that time were confident of victory and took a superdignified tone accordingly. They adopted a lofty attitude of statesmanship which was infuriating to their opponents, and for the most part hardly condescended to recognize their existence. Something like this is happening in the Democratic ranks today.

Mr. Roosevelt originally was scheduled to make a big swing around the circle, in the grand tour manner of traditional American politics. Each discussion of the project since has tended to reduce this schedule. Mr. Roosevelt said yesterday the whole idea might be dropped. He will make one political speech at the Syracuse convention of the Democrats in New York the last part of this month, and maybe a few more later. But plans to devote October to active campaigning have been held up.

Maine Vote Ignored

This conclusion is reached despite the Republicans' election sweep in Maine, despite the chorus of congratulatory comments on the Maine result by Republican leaders from Governor Landon down, despite the defeat of Senator James Couzens (R) in Michigan, who was a stalwart New Deal defender. Despite all these things the attitude of the New Dealers is one of supreme confidence, which is not feigned. Democrats may be living in a fool's paradise, but they are confident none the less and they are molding their conduct accordingly. Mr. Roosevelt's long series on "non-political" speeches is direct outgrowth of this attitude.

The confirmation of this belief in victory came during the course of the Roosevelt drought trip. President Roosevelt had been hopeful of re-election since long before the Democratic convention in Philadelphia. There was a brief interval of concern during the Republican Cleveland, Ohio, convention, as the anti-New Deal forces crystallized and the Democratic support struck a low point.

Confidence Returns

The Democrats waited, took stock of James A. Farley's and Emil Hurja's election forecasts, and listened to Governor Landon's preliminary speeches. The confidence returned.

On his drought tour, Mr. Roosevelt had his first real communion with the run-of-mine local politicians, and the man in the street. The tour was a success. Sometime in that tour all the optimistic Democratic figures which he had received took emotional form for the President. There was no exact date, but if one were to try to put a finger on a decisive moment, for purposes of future history, it was probably after the Des Moines, Iowa, conference with Governor Landon. Up to that time Roosevelt forces were apprehensive. Chiefly it was over the possibility that Governor Landon would seize the occasion to assert his own personality.

After the conference the whole mood changed. It was impossible to be in the special train and be unconscious of it. A mood almost of jubilation filled the official group. They could not say kind things enough about the Kansas governor. Their apprehension over Mr. Landon had gone for good.

Effect Is Evident

Today, the effect is evident in the White House moves. There are no slashing attacks on the Republicans; Mr. Roosevelt has not mentioned his opponent once by name—he may go through the campaign not even acknowledging his existence. If the President takes the Pacific tour it will be as much as anything because he likes the spotlight, the travel, the rear-platform speeches and the crowds.

It is possible the Democrats have a surprise ahead of them in November, despite Lloyd's election odds of 5 to 3 for Mr. Roosevelt, the Baltimore Sun's 3 to 2 poll in Maryland and the other polls.

New Deal Coup

Latest example of the devious means of "non-political" campaigning is the gathering of life insurance executives at the White House yesterday. The executives said and did exactly what had been forecast. Although it was denied that there was any political angle to the gathering, the insurance chiefs issued a statement last night declaring "there can be no doubt" as to the solvency of insurance companies, and that policies are "the safest of all possible securities." There was no reason for supposing that the formal statement was not evoked by the repeated charges of Col. Frank Knox that under the New Deal "no insurance policy is secure, no savings account is safe."

Thus the New Deal secures an answer to the Knox charge without opening its own mouth in the matter.

Lemke Urges Dams To Combat Drought

BIRD ISLAND, Minn., Sept. 16 (AP)—Representative William Lemke, Union party candidate for President, said in an address here today that President Roosevelt's recent Des Moines drought conference "cannot possibly result in any adequate program for the relief of drought and flood sufferers."

He recommended to Minnesota voters, consideration of a flood-drought control bill which he introduced at the last session of Congress. He described it as "beyond doubt the most progressive bit of legislation so far envisioned."

"This bill provides for the impounding of the unused and uncontrolled flood waters coming from the eastern slopes of the Rocky mountains," Mr. Lemke said, "in such a way as to prevent disastrous floods in the lower Mississippi valley, at low cost and on a permanent basis. And while furnishing flood protection, the project will serve, among other important purposes, to provide real relief from drought conditions in states east of the Rockies. It will be the means of building up new sections and new cities and new enterprises. The Union party is squarely behind it."

Mr. Lemke said his plan embodied a connecting system of dams, 1400 miles long in all, along the eastern foothills of the Rocky mountains.

"This will place all the precipitation of this great watershed under complete control of the Federal Government," he asserted, "at the least expense and with the greatest effectiveness."

Roosevelt Increases Lead In Baltimore Sun Poll

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 16 (AP)—President Roosevelt's lead over Gov. Alfred M. Landon increased to 12,584 votes today in the Sun papers' presidential poll of registered voters in Maryland.

A tabulation by the Evening Sun (independent Democrat) showed the President had 59.95 per cent of the 61,455 ballots cast: Governor Landon, Republican presidential candidate, had 39.47 per cent. The remaining .58 per cent was divided among the Socialist, Labor and Communist candidates.

The latest count for the major candidates was:

For Roosevelt, 36,843.

For Landon, 24,259.

There were 715 ballots marked for William Lemke, Union party candidate, whose name is not on the ballot.

The Baltimore city vote gave Mr. Roosevelt his greatest advantage. He polled 17,440 votes or 66.18 per cent of the total city vote, to 8737 or 33.15 per cent for Mr. Landon. The President had a lead of 8703 votes in the city.

Rutherford to Operate As Independent College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HICKORY, N. C. — Trustees of Rutherford college, a historical landmark in Burke county, have decided to continue operation of the school independent of Burke county, George W. Ivey of Hickory, trustee, stated.

Heretofore, the junior college had been run by the board of education in Burke county, a lease having been secured when the Methodist conference discontinued the college two years ago.

Until the trustees met, no decision in regard to running the school for the coming year had been made. The institution, founded in 1853, is now an accredited junior college.

French Prisoners in Guiana

French Guiana holds about 6000 French prisoners.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Cryptograms: Some are easy some are hard. Satisfaction our reward. Some for easy; more for hard.
2. Tack, Talk, Tall, Tail, Nail.
3. 1—Remainder after subtraction of D from C so small that two X's were drawn down from dividend; hence U equals 0 (zero). 2—In long division, an 8 or 9 always follows a zero in the quotient, so V must be 8 or 9. 3—Examination of F and H shows that V equals 8, and W equals 9. 4—Examination of B and KLMN shows that B is a large number, but not large enough to be the product of 9 times A, as 9 times A makes a 4-digit number as at H. Hence S equals 8. The complete quotient is, therefore, 87089. 5—Eight times A produces a number with only 3 digits as shown at B and F; hence A must be less than 125. 6—Assume that A equals 124. Starting at J, fill in the proper numbers throughout, and you have the solution.
4. Pirate, Irate, Rate, Ate.
5. C on D on E (Condone).

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Victoria to Train British Children In Farm School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—The famous Fairbridge Training Farm school in Western Australia for young immigrants is to have a counterpart in Victoria through the generosity of W. A. Angliss, member of the Legislative Council.

Mr. Angliss has handed over to the Northcote Children's Emigration Trust his station property, Glenmore, of 3000 acres about 40 miles from Melbourne. It is valued at £20,000.

Quarters for 300 Children

The trust was endowed by the late Lady Northcote, wife of a former Governor General of Australia, and it has substantial funds at its disposal. It will transform Glenmore, which comprises a homestead and pastoral, dairying and agricultural land, into a home for British girls and boys, aged 10 to 12 years. About 300 children will be in residence at the one time.

Glenmore will carry a stage further the experimental work which has attracted world-wide attention in Western Australia. Migration experts agree that Fairbridge has proved the value of systematic migration by bringing into a new land young people who are then equipped for their future careers.

Will Build Village

The principal of the new school at Glenmore will be Lieut. Col. S. J. Heath, who has been principal at Fairbridge for the last eight years. The success of his work, furthering the plan of the late Kingsley Fairbridge, is proved by the fact that not one of the 700 young men and women trained there has become a burden on the community.

Fairbridge comprises 3500 acres but only about 1000 acres are cleared. The training is extensive and embraces poultry-keeping, fruit growing, cattle and sheep raising and pig raising. At Glenmore it is intended to build a village for the students with school rooms, hospital and staff quarters, as well as cottages.

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Speedometer Tells Stopping Distance

Motor club proposes dashboard instrument noting feet car will travel at various speeds while driver is thinking and putting on brakes.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The desirability of driving at speeds permitting safe control is shown graphically by a "safety speedometer" pictured on the cover of the Keystone Motorist, organ of the Keystone Automobile Club. The design is attracting wide attention and its incorporation in actual speedometers is now proposed.

In the Keystone club's proposed speedometer, the single pointer of the dial—in the fashion of the tuning dial of an all-wave radio receiver—in addition to indicating the miles per hour, also covers four other scales—one of them showing feet per second. The other three show at a glance the average braking distance, the reaction of "thinking" time in terms of feet traveled, and the average stopping distance.

"It should be emphasized," explains J. Maxwell Smith, general manager of the club, "that the 'stopping distance' is the braking distance, plus the reaction distance. This vital factor is almost universally overlooked by motorists, who regard braking distance as the most important consideration in controlling a car. 'Reaction time' is really 'thinking distance' that is, the distance traveled before the first impulse to stop is translated into action. Some drivers act more quickly than others, but the average as shown on the 'safety speedometer' has been determined accurately through many scientific tests."

Human Frailty a Factor

At 20 miles per hour, the Keystone club's 'safety speedometer' shows that a car is moving at the rate of 29 feet per second. The average braking distance—for a car with four-wheel brakes in good condition, traveling on a smooth road—is 28 feet, but the reaction distance is 22 feet, making the total stopping distance 50 feet.

At twice this speed—40 miles an hour—the stopping distance becomes more than three times as great—154 feet. Beyond this point the dial of the "safety speedometer" is colored red.

At 60 miles an hour it shows that it is impossible for the average driver to stop in less than 312 feet. Above this speed the braking distance and stopping distance dials are blank. "Human frailty," explains a note, "is too great, and physical materials too imperfect to meeasure with accuracy your stopping distance and braking distance at such a terrific speed." The reaction or 'thinking distance' alone becomes 79 feet at 70 miles an hour, 88 feet at 80 miles an hour, and 98 feet at 90 miles an hour.

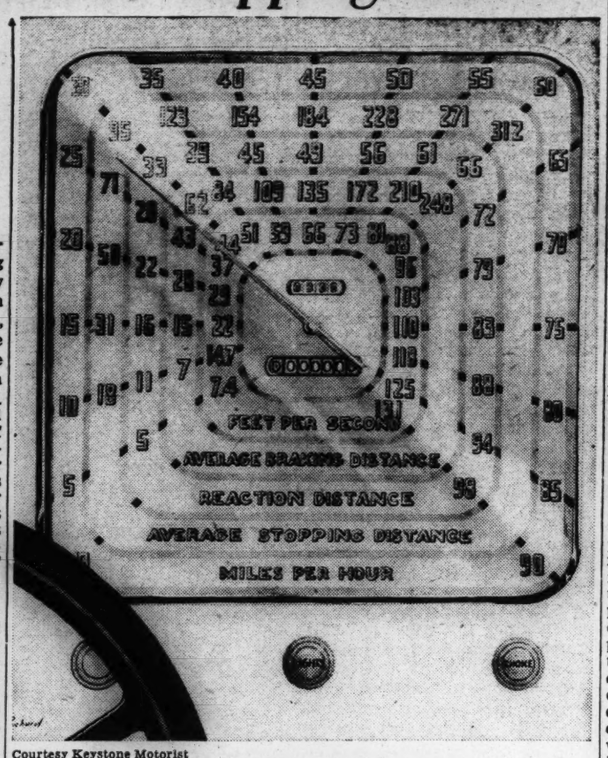
Approaches Monitor Suggestion

A similar plan was advanced in The Christian Science Monito in an editorial on April 17, 1936, which drew attention to the desirability of some such means of accustoming drivers to thinking in terms of feet per second instead of miles per hour. Taking a speed of 50 m. p. h.—or 73 f. p. s.—as an example, this editorial said: "It is easy to understand why motorists cannot conceive of a car covering 292 feet within the four seconds it takes a driver to turn and speak to a rear-seat passenger."

One suggestion for actual use of speedometer dials of this type came in a letter to the club from Emanuel Gorfine, Speaker of the Maryland House of Delegates, who wrote: "I think that if manufacturers of automobiles do not adopt the use of a dial of this kind for future automobiles that an attempt should be made to have legislation enacted in the various states making it compulsory to use such dials."

English Use Own 'Motors'

Of the 33 "motors" brought to this country for a highway tour by English visitors, only one was of American make.



Courtesy Keystone Motorist

Tells Motorist More Than His Speed

If He Is Driving 40 Miles an Hour, He Learns That His Car Will Move Ahead 154 Feet While He Is Reacting to a Signal or Emergency Requiring Him to Stop—and Actually Doing It

County Jails Held 'Discredited' And Due for Scrapheap

CHICAGO, Sept. 16 (AP)—A drive to eliminate the county jail from the American prison system was started today by the Committee on Jails of the American Prison association.

Assailing the jail as "a completely discredited institution" which "must go . . . if crime is to be checked where it first becomes apparent," the committee announced at the sixty-sixth annual Prison Congress that it would campaign on two fronts:

1. Publish and distribute over the country a booklet "exposing" conditions in jails and proposing "successful methods of handling first offenders and other misdemeanants in institutions other than jails."

2. Raise funds to employ a full-time secretary whose job it would be to "exert . . . definite, vigorous and continuous pressure" behind this program.

Would Establish Camps

In lieu of jails, the committee advocated development of state-controlled regional institutions, camps and farms for short-term law violators and lazy ne'er-do-wells; and hospitals and clinics for drunkards, drug addicts and mental cases.

"For its success," the committee chairman, Dr. Roy K. Flannagan of Baltimore, Md., reported "this program necessarily means that such institutions, farms, etc., be adequately staffed by trained administrators and specialists and be supplemented by an indeterminate sentence law and satisfactory probation, parole and prisoners' aid organization."

Guidance Factor Provided

The program, Dr. Flannagan declared, would "satisfactorily and economically protect the community against the unsocial conduct of the beginning criminal and in addition furnish the deterrent and guidance factors now completely absent and apparently impossible to apply in the present jail system."

The committee chairman announced that the committee already had a $1000 nest egg for its anti-jail drive fund. It was contributed by G. Howland Shaw, counselor to the American Embassy, Istanbul, Turkey, through the efforts of Austin H. MacCormick, commissioner of correction of New York city.

Strikers Still Picket Abandoned Ohio Plant

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 16 (AP)—Boarded windows at the Norwood plant of Remington Rand Inc., told today of the result of a three-months strike which made 1700 workers idle.

George Kail, plant superintendent, said the riggers would probably finish their work of removing machinery today and all windows would be boarded up by the end of the week.

Office employees, foremen and others who did not strike, have left for Remington-Rand plants in New York state.

Pickets continued to walk before the plant although numerous other strikers have found jobs elsewhere.

Mr. Kail declined to say whether the building would be sold, rented or left vacant.

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San Antonio Port Pushes for Lead In Chile's Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Valparaiso, for many years the premier port on the west coast of South America, is being challenged by the competition of San Antonio, 40 miles to the south. The government spent $8,000,000 in building it as an auxiliary port for Valparaiso, and now San Antonio is in the running for first place. Last year, so far as total port movement was concerned, it almost displaced the "Pearl of the Pacific."

San Antonio's advantages over Valparaiso are that it has a cheaper and quicker rail connection with Santiago, the capital; possesses a more sheltered, though smaller, bay, and is the natural outlet for the important Braden copper mines at Sewell and for a rich agricultural region. Its docking accommodation is smaller than that of Valparaiso, though it can take vessels of considerable tonnage and can land cargoes all the year round, seldom molested by tempestuous weather. Ashore there is abundant space for development, and the population, entirely connected with the port and railway activity, has begun to show signs of increase. Suburban seaside resorts, among them Llolleo, have attracted residents and summer visitors.

Committee of Defense

Valparaiso, faced with the undeniable fact that San Antonio has taken away a volume of cargo said to be over 40 per cent of the total, finds itself on the defensive. A committee has been set up to retain the supremacy, but the struggle demands continual vigilance.

The present phase is of interest, the San Antonio authorities having presented what is doubtless intended to be an olive branch. A transaction is suggested by which a definite maximum proportion of cargo handled would be accepted by the minor port in return for certain concessions to be made by Valparaiso. It is argued that if friction were removed, the two ports could work together in harmony for their mutual welfare. But the Valparaiso authorities refuse to listen to conciliation, and the defense committee intends to sponsor a fresh legislative attack on the rival port in connection with the impending fourth centenary celebrations in Valparaiso.

Breakwater Tested

While Valparaiso is bemoaning the San Antonio competition, it is interesting to record the port's appreciation of British engineering achievement in the harbor. After 18 years' labor by the contracting firm of S. Pearson & Son, Valparaiso in 1930 became a well-sheltered port, with a breakwater, mooring jetty, coal mole, a 2000-feet customs wall and a stretch of 2400 feet of quay wall. It was a peculiarly difficult job because of the coastal configuration, the Valparaiso shore rescending deep and precipitously into the bay.

The whole cost was $50,000,000. In the past six years, and especially this winter, which coincides with the American summer, there have been storms which wrought havoc along the whole seaboard. But the $50,000,000 spent on port works has proved a good investment. Damage was reported in many harbors, but Valparaiso remained a safe haven for harassed shipping.

Naval Launching Delayed By Staten Island Strike

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—Launching of the U. S. Navy Destroyer "Fanning" was postponed today because of a strike called by the Industrial Union of Maine and Shipbuilding Workers of America at the Staten Island plant of the United Shipyards, Inc.

A spokesman for the company said it was hoped the labor troubles would be settled in time to permit the launching of the destroyer, one of four being constructed at the Staten Island plant, tomorrow.

Irving Covert, president of Local 12, of the industrial union, said the strike was called because the union felt the company had not complied with the terms of an agreement signed in June to grant a 5 per cent wage increase to employees in all departments.

A spokesman for the company denied Mr. Covert's statement.

New Deal Assailed As Bludgeoner At Harvard Session

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Sept. 16—Dr. Malcolm P. McNair of Harvard Business school inserted a political note in Harvard's tercentenary celebrations today as he delivered a bristling attack on the New Deal, a scathing denunciation of "encroachments on the spirit of business enterprise." Genial in manner, he nevertheless succeeded in vehemently scolding the present Washington Administration for trying to "bludgeon" business enterprise.

In direct contrast to Professor McNair's address was that of William L. Clayton, business man from Houston, Texas, who philosophically looked at "capitalism" and decided that those who say "capitalism has broken down" have not thought very deeply on the subject.

Defends Capitalism

"Capitalism in its broadest aspects," he said, "is merely an economic instrument for salvaging from present enjoyment a part of the fruits of production for use in promoting human progress. . . . Liberty of person, of speech and of press are possible only under a system of private capitalism. . . . State capitalism never can match private capitalism because of the inefficiency inherent in the centralization of power and decision. . . . Spiritual waste hidden in such centralization is infinitely greater than wastes in the system of private capitalism."

Professor McNair, director of research at Harvard's Graduate School of Business Administration, used similar tact, but minced no words in saying: "The chief economic philosophy of the Roosevelt Administration holds that our primary concern should be to increase employment directly by stimulating consumption, that is, increasing consumer purchasing power. This view is widespread.

Business Spending

"From this philosophy I venture to dissent sharply, in favor of the somewhat old-fashioned theory that our primary concern should be with business enterprise. The flow of expenditures consists of two parts, consumer spending and business spending; and it is business spending which controls consumer spending. This means that business enterprise is the central factor in our economic system; for it is on the decisions of business enterprisers to make expenditures for wages, for inventory, for plant and equipment, that the rate of employment depends. It is fluctuations in business spending which lie at the heart of the business cycle, not fluctuations in consumer spending. If we can preserve and maintain the spirit of business enterprise, the major problems of employment will solve themselves."

Extra Hour's Nap For 34,520,870 Sunday, Sept. 27

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—A total of 34,520,870 persons (or around that number, anyway) are going to gain 34,520,870 extra hours of sleep and lose 34,520,870 hours of daylight in continental United States a week from Sunday.

Clocks will be turned back an hour. The 1936 daylight saving season will be over.

The figure on the number of persons affected by daylight saving, which went into effect last April 26, is only approximate. It is based on the census bureau's estimate of state populations July 1, 1934, and on approximations of percentages of states affected.

The Merchants Association of New York, which thinks daylight saving is a nice thing, lists Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware and Connecticut as states in which daylight saving is fully effective.

Other states where it is partly effective are: New York, Pennsylvania, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana and Illinois. Practically all clocks in Canada are an hour ahead now. So are those in Hawaii.

The Merchants association, which backs daylight saving as a healthful thing from the recreational standpoint, points out that setting the clock ahead in Ohio, Chicago and most of Michigan led to the adoption of eastern standard time for those areas. Ohio put it into effect years ago and Chicago adopted it last March 1.

Scattered communities in Minnesota also observe daylight saving.

Legion Convention Frowns On Offensive Horseplay

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 16 (AP)—Offensive horseplay, said American Legion officials today, will not be tolerated at the Legion's eighteenth annual national convention, opening here, Sunday.

"This convention," said one official, "is going to be different. Legionnaires now average 42 in age. They have grown older and considerably more sensible. They are going to be their age."

The advance guard of what officials expect to be the largest Legion convention already is in town. Estimates of the expected attendance range as high as 250,000, including families of the delegates.

Meeting of Howe and Franklin Celebrated on Staten Island

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOTTENVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y., Sept. 16—The 160th anniversary of an interview between Gen. Lord William Howe, who commanded the British armed forces in America, and a committee sent from the Continental Congress to discuss terms of peace during the Revolutionary War, was observed here on Sept. 12 in the same house where the Declaration of Independence was re-emphasized to representatives of the ministry in power.

Proclaimed by Joseph A. Palma, president of the Borough of Richmond, as Staten Island Conference Day celebration, the anniversary exercises brought thousands of persons to see the stone-and-timbered house in which Lord Howe met Benjamin Franklin, John Adams and Edward Rutledge on Sept. 11, 1776.

Seventeenth Century House

Even then, 160 years ago, when the Colonists were ferried across Arthur kill from Perth Amboy, on the opposite shore of New Jersey, the Conference house, or Billopp mansion, was an old building. It had been erected, according to William T. Davis, historian of the Conference House association, before 1688 and probably soon after 1676, when a patent of land was granted to the Billopp family.

Conference Arranged

"From 1676 to the close of the Revolution the property was held by the Billopp family," Mr. Davis recalls in an account of the house's history. It was being used as a barracks for British soldiers in September, 1776, when Benjamin Franklin wrote to Lord Howe, suggesting that the conference arranged to take place between the British and the Americans be held either in Amboy, New Jersey, or on Staten Island. The latter site was chosen, a room in the Billopp house was cleaned and decorated with branches of trees, and the three Colonists met the British General and Henry Strachey, M. P., his secretary.

Since Lord Howe and Dr. Franklin were friends, the meeting was a peaceful one, but no agreement to cease hostilities could be reached; and afterwards the Americans returned to Amboy, whence they made their way to Philadelphia to report to the Congress.

Deeded to City

In the past 80 years, various attempts have been made to preserve the Billopp mansion against destruction, but none of these was successful until Sept. 30, 1925, when the Conference House association was formed. Soon afterward, the house and an acre of land was deeded to New York city by the owner, with a provision that it be used for park, museum or recreational purposes.

Extensive rehabilitation of the property followed the passage of title on April 29, 1926, funds having been received from patriotic and civic organizations and from 1000 individual donors. Directed by Chester A. Cole, the restoration has proceeded until the old house is virtually complete; and with the aid of paint applied by the Works Progress administration, appears in better condition than many neighboring buildings of modern construction.

Seeking to have land surrounding the Conference house used for a historical park or national shrine, residents of Staten Island have petitioned Borough President Palma and Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia to purchase additional property for park purposes.

Safety Rating Urged For Passenger Ships

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—Full publicity concerning the safety features of passenger ships was urged today at the international meeting of naval architects and marine engineers.

In a session devoted to safety at sea, Rear Admiral John J. G. Tawresey, U. S. N., retired, said:

"Whatever may have been the reason for withholding the information, fear of alarming passengers and the public, or lack of understanding by non-professionals, I suggest that fuller information will allay alarm rather than arouse it.

"Reluctance to divulge tends to create suspicion, often unwarranted suspicion."

Admiral Tawresey suggested that safety ratings be included in ships' certificates. Such ratings would be based on the number of compartments which could be flooded in time of fire, the number and proximity of lifeboats and the speed with which the vessel could be abandoned.

New Jersey Firms Restore Pay Cuts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 16—Restoration of salaries to normal level for 20,000 employees of the Public Service corporation of New Jersey and affiliated companies will become effective Oct. 1, it was announced here today. The increase, the company's statement said, will be "substantially equivalent of 10 per cent."

While no estimate of the total amount of the increase involved was made, reports show that total wages and salaries paid out by the corporation last year were more than $31,000,000 which could mean that the increased payments might amount to more than $2,500,000.

In July, 1932, employees of the company accepted a pay reduction of 6 per cent and a second reduction of 9 per cent in April, 1933. A year after the second reduction, 5 per cent of the pay was restored, and with the present increase, salaries and wages are reported to have reached their 1932 normal.

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Bainbridge Colby Attacks New Deal

CHICAGO, Sept. 16 (AP)—Bainbridge Colby, secretary of state in the Wilson administration, accused the New Deal today of "a persistent effort" to nullify the constitution "by artifice and indirection."

"It is time that the new deal criticism of the constitution, as an obstacle to progress, was silenced," he said in a speech prepared for a luncheon meeting of the Union League club. "To begin with, the criticism is untrue. It is also stupid and ignorant.

"The troubles that new deal legislation have encountered are not the fault of the Constitution. They are the fault of the New Dealers who, according to Senator Borah, have neither the ability nor the patience to draft legislation in conformity with the Constitution."

Mr. Colby, who attended the recent conference of Detroit of Jeffersonian Democrats, said the writers of the Constitution "never intended that it should persist forever in the exact mold in which it was cast," and that the provisions for amendment are "clear, simple and easy to comply with."

Number of WPA Workers

The WPA reports 32,384 persons were employed on its North Carolina projects as of Aug. 15.

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Harvard Had Teachers' Oath Law 210 Years Ago

Thomas Hollis, of London, who instituted the Hollis professorship of mathematics, laid down in his rules that the professor must take the oaths to the civil government in presence of the president, fellows and overseers of the college.

Prof. L. C. Karpinski is one of three outstanding American authorities on the history of mathematics. Up to the present time there has been no comprehensive attempt to cover historically the first three centuries of American mathematics. Because of this, he has been working three years to compile a complete list of all mathematical publications and, incidentally, has extracted from his work a complete list of all such publications by Harvard men before 1850.

By Louis C. Karpinski
Professor of Mathematics, University of Michigan
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard has only herself to blame if knuckling down under teachers' oath laws is offensive.

When the present university, now celebrating its 300th anniversary was what might be classed a second-rate boarding school, it was not only willing but anxious in the demand that professors subscribe to oaths of allegiance to the Government. And that was long before America ever heard of the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence or even the United States.

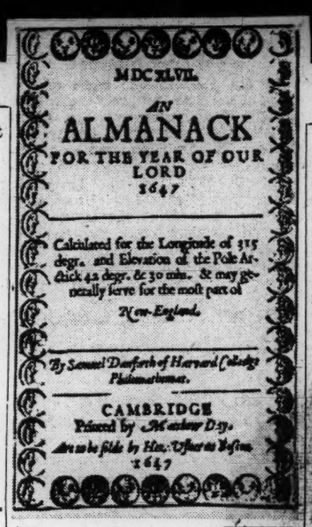
Attending sessions of four mathematical societies meeting in Cambridge, in honor of the tercentenary of the founding of Harvard college, I found among the university archives, the original document prescribing the rules which a London merchant drew up for any incumbent of a mathematical professorship established under a monetary gift from him.

Made Oath Obligatory

One of these rules laid down by Thomas Hollis stated that "on the day of inauguration the professor should take the oaths to the civil government appointed by the law in the presence of the president and fellows of the college and the overseers thereof."

Thus, whatever other professors at Harvard in other departments may do regarding the teachers' oath, the Hollis professor of mathematics must not only take this oath, but appear before the college officials. Strangely enough, it won't be an American court that will enforce this order but an English court—all because of the whim of Thomas Hollis who endowed the professorship. There were other demands made at the time too, as one can see by examining the document. It reads:

E. J. Cartan
Professor of Mathematics From Paris


MDCXLVII.
AN
ALMANACK
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR
LORD
1647
Calculated for the Longitude of 315 degr. and Elevation of the Pole Arctick 42 degr. & 30 min. & may generally serve for the most part of
New-England.
By Samuel Danforth of Harvard Colledge Philomathemat.
CAMBRIDGE
Printed by Matthew Day.
1647

Acme
Constantin Carathedory
Top—Mathematician From Greece
Bottom — An Early Harvard Arithmetic Book

L. C. Karpinski
Professor of Mathematics, University of Michigan

Rules as Laid Down

Rules and Orders relating to a Professor of mathematicks, of natural and experimental philosophy in Harvard College . . . appointed by me Thomas Hollis of London, Merchant.

1. That the professor be a Master of Arts and well acquainted with the several parts of the mathematicks, and of natural and experimental philosophy.

2. That his province be to instruct the students in a sistem . . . to be comprehended, pneumaticks, (every professor should know the theories of hot air) hydrostaticks, mechanics, statics, opticks, etc., . . . elements of geometry, doctrine of proportions, the principles of algebra, conic sections, plain and spherical trigonometry, mensurations, planes and solids, . . . astronomy and geography . . . doctrine of the sphere, the use of globes, the motions of the heavenly bodys according to the different hypotheses of Ptolemy, Tycho Brahe, and Copernicus, with the general principles of dialling, (sun dial) with the use of maps, etc. . . .

Payment to Be Made

As to the payment to be made to a man of such wide accomplishment, the document continues:

Eighty pounds per annum shall be set aside. . . . And the professor shall set apart two or three hours every week to converse with his pupils and endeavour to clear such difficulties as lie upon their minds relating to . . . the mathematicks.

Ten pounds per annum to the treasurer for the time being for his care and pains in keeping the accounts and drawing out a ballance every audit day of the college to be sent to me . . .

(dated) the eighteenth day of January one thousand seven hundred twenty six.

(signed) John Hollis

Strangely enough, there was apparently only one man available who had the accomplishments so carefully drawn up. He was Isaac Greenwood, whose advertisement stating that he was willing to take pupils, appeared for the first time in the Boston News-Letter, Number 1100, dated Feb. 25, 1725. What's more, the advertisement listed practically the same branches of learning Hollis was to demand the following year.

It was thus no surprise to me that among other archives I was to find a record of a corporation meeting at which a letter was read written by Mr. Hollis to the college treasurer "incouraging the election of Mr. Isaac Greenwood into said professorship."

Greenwood was born in Boston, came from a family of some means, attended Harvard, graduating with honors, and went to London to polish off his education.

No Copy of His Book Extant

There he studied theology and attended the popular lectures on science given in London by the famous Desaguilliers. Returning home he wrote an "Experimental Course on Mechanical Philosophy," known to have been printed in 1726. There is no known copy of this work extant, and should anyone ever find such a volume, it would bring a good price as a historical memento. Meanwhile he placed out his shingle in the form of a News-Letter advertisement, and not long afterward became the first of a long line of Hollis professors of mathematics—the first American to be dignified with the title.

Greenwood had another honor, that of publishing the first arithmetic in English-speaking America by a native son. In form it closely followed the English arithmetics except that he introduced the newer methods of Oughtred, a famous British mathematician, and Sir Isaac Newton. In this respect it was far superior to any current English text-books used in America.

Incidental to Latin and Greek

Before the establishment of the Hollis professorship, there is considerable uncertainty connected with the early mathematical instruction in the college as the program of studies in mathematics is not found in the early documents. While first importance was long given to Latin and Greek, yet mathematics played an incidental role far greater than would be indicated by the curriculum of the early period.

The first bequest to Harvard, that by John Harvard, included not only cash but some 600 books among which were several fine works in mathematics. Among popular mathematical works in this part of the country at that time there were Wingate's Logarithms, published in 1633, Rathbone's Surveyor and Norden's Surveyor's Dialogue.

However, the really wide interest in mathematics at Harvard during the seventeenth century is best indicated by the large number of advanced mathematical treatises listed in Harvard college library in 1723.

Interest in Mathematics

Of the instructors and officers of Harvard in those early days, we know that many had a great interest in mathematics. President Henry Dunster, for instance, while a student at Magdalene College, Oxford, worked on translations of Euclid and Ramus. Dunster is generally considered to have been Harvard's first real head.

Of the five original "Fellows of Harvard College," Samuel Danforth had mathematical and astronomical interests. He published the first book combining the two subjects in America—"An Almanack for the year of our Lord, 1647, By Samuel Danforth of Harvard College, Philomathemat;" In this way he designated himself as a "lover of mathematics." There is but a single known copy of this work.

After Greenwood was dismissed from the faculty in 1738 for "gross drunkenness" there was no other outstanding mathematical work done by any Harvard man until the time of Nicholas Pike (A. B. 1766) who wrote the first American arithmetic that became at all popular. This appeared in 1788 together with written endorsements by the presidents of Harvard, Yale and Dartmouth.

Had Long Popularity

It continued in use until well into the nineteenth century. No other American textbook could approach it for popularity in America before 1800; after that there was no really popular arithmetic by a Harvard graduate until 1822 when Warren Colburn's "Intellectual Arithmetic" came into use, and spread across America continuing until well into the twentieth century. Colburn took his A. B. in 1820 at Harvard.

American Textbooks of the Revolutionary War period, and those later, reflect the conditions of the times remarkably. Teachers today frequently find it helpful to unearth those old books as illustrative material and historians do well to consult them to understand better the times.

One book which illustrates the signs of the times particularly well, was written when it was still rather unladylike to be educated. It was "The Young Lady's Arithmetic; containing the epitome of definitions, rules and examples explained in a familiar, concise and easy manner," by David Kendall of the Harvard class 1794.

Frolickers Plan Parade on River With Fireworks

As climax in the jubilee side of Harvard's Tercentenary celebrations, tomorrow night will see a spectacular frolic along the Charles river, through the streets of Cambridge and into Harvard Yard.

At any other time such a demonstration might have a different label—but for once Harvard undergraduates are to have a free hand. Police instead of breaking up the funsters—will participate.

Undergraduates and their guest delegates from other colleges will march 2000 strong in torchlight procession. Though this is election time in New England, their torches will blaze for no political candidate but instead illumine the statue of John Harvard.

Notice to Start

An aerial bomb bursting over the Charles near the West Boston bridge at 7:45 p. m. will be signal to all Boston and vicinity that the merrymaking is under way. There will be approximately 74 more of these—one a minute during the progress of a fireworks' barge up the river from this starting point to the Weld boathouse of Harvard, where it is expected to dock at about 9 p. m.

The fireworks barge will bring up the rear of a flotilla which includes several motor launches in the van, and in the middle a "band barge" decked with Japanese lanterns and carrying the Harvard band and in the bow a full-sized plaster model of the John Harvard statue. As the boats move slowly up the river the musicians will render favorite Harvard tunes.

Boats and Bridges

When the Harvard "showboats" have docked, both banks of the river between the Weeks and Anderson bridges will be set ablaze with red flares and roman candles. During the half hour this lasts, a varied show of rockets, pinwheels and other pyrotechnics will be set off, concluding with a massive set piece in the lot next to the Harvard Business School. Throughout the evening, the Harvard buildings fronting the Charles will be illuminated by searchlights.

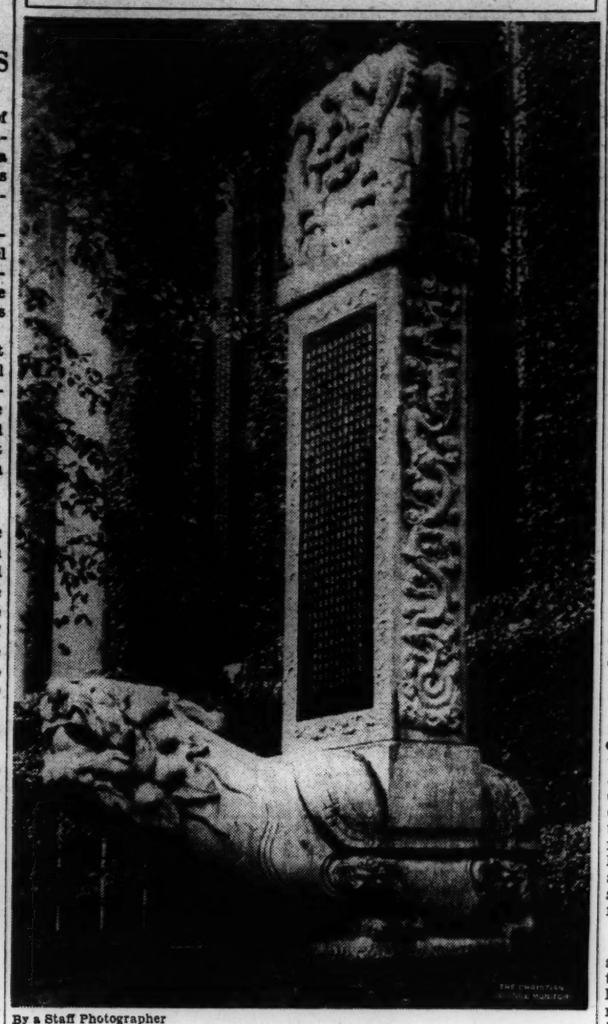
At the conclusion of the displays, a torchlight procession will start from Weld boathouse, with an escort of Cambridge police under Chief Timothy Leahy. In the van will be the plaster cast of the Harvard statue borne by eight senior class marshals. Then will come the undergraduate Tercentenary committee and the Harvard band. In the next section will be 300 undergraduates carrying kerosene torches, and following these the other students and their guests.

The spectacular column, nearly a half mile long, will move up Boylston street to Harvard square and into the Yard through the Johnston gate. At the John Harvard statue there will be cheers for President Conant and for Harvard, and the group will disband for a pop concert and dance at Memorial Hall.

Former Jollification

Harvard authorities believe this will be the most brilliant student parade since the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary in 1886, when the undergraduates marched in torchlight procession for two hours through all parts of the Harvard square area and wound up with fireworks on Jarvis field.

Dragon Stands Guard in Harvard Yard



By a Staff Photographer

Gift of Chinese Alumni

Oriental Monster Produced During Reign of Emperor Chia Ch'ing, and Given by Him to a Provincial Governor, Now Reposes in the Harvard Yard

Chinese Alumni Send Dragon To Harvard as Tercentenary Gift

Impressed by its tremendous size and grotesque lines, visitors to the yard today, paused like a stop-and-go traffic stream before the 27-ton dragon, the gift of Harvard alumni in China, now standing between Boylston Hall and Widener Library.

They were equally impressed by the regular lines of Chinese characters on the face of the 13-foot slab rising from the dragon's back—but, unless they read Chinese, they were unadvised as to donor, message and gift.

On the face of the ancient stone is this modern word:

"In commemoration of the tercentenial of Harvard University

"The strength of a nation necessarily depends upon the progress of civilization, which in turn is contingent upon the growth of intellectual knowledge of its people. With this belief, many pioneers have devoted their lives to the promotion of education in all countries. Far-reaching effects in the enhancement of civilization are attained invariably although the results may not be apparent until hundreds of years have elapsed.

Harvard Career

"The truth of this statement is established by the celebration of this tercentennial of Harvard university. Imbued with the spirit of education, John Harvard left England over 300 years ago for the new colony in North America to become a teacher in Boston. Subsequently, he was instrumental in founding a college at Cambridge.

"Today, as we celebrate the tercentennial of our alma mater, we look back with pride to the achievements of the founder and of other leaders who have followed in his steps. Their noble accomplishments are reflected in the world-wide reputation of our alma mater as a seat of learning of the highest standard, in the wealth of valuable contributions, in the wide influence its children have exerted in many lands, and in the exalted position occupied by the nation in which it is situated.

"During the past 30 years, nearly a thousand students from the Republic of China have attended Harvard university and have been privileged to receive instruction and guidance. As a token of gratitude to our alma mater, this monument is dedicated on the occasion of this tercentennial. Our fervent hope is, that in the coming centuries the sons of Harvard will continue to lead in their communities and that through the merging of the civilization of our countries, intellectual progress and attainments may be further enhanced. Gratefully dedicated by the Chinese alumni of Harvard university, September, 1936."

Striking Contrast

The giant dragon, with a huge pillar on the base approximately 10½ feet by 4½ feet, was shipped from Tientsin, China. Its fantastic carving and oriental grandeur contrast with the simplicity of the nearby buildings and the gay color of the banners fluttering from the lion rampant pylons at the entrance to the outdoor theater.

Dr. J. Heng Liu, Harvard '09, director of the Chinese National Health service and chairman of the committee which selected the monument, dates the gift as produced during the reign of Emperor Chia Ch'ing of the Ch'ing dynasty, 1796-1821, in Peiping. It originally was presented by the emperor as a mark of imperial favor to a governor of the two Kiang provinces. Although the monument has been standing outdoors for more than 100 years, it is well preserved.

The base consists of a grotesquely carved four-legged crouching animal, half dragon and half turtle, about four feet high, four feet wide, and 10½ feet long. Surmounting the back of this creature is a tablet about 13 feet high and four feet wide, elaborately carved with snakes, dragons, flowers and mythological figures.

A companion piece from the Far East is a 300-year-old large stone lantern, presented by alumni in Japan. It is five feet, eight inches high, and of a type commonly found in Japanese gardens. Baron Ino Dan of Tokyo, who attended Harvard in 1918-19, selected the gift for the Harvard Club of Japan. The lantern is now at Fogg Art museum.

Formal presentation of these remarkable gifts is a part of the program tomorrow, at the meeting of the Associated Harvard Clubs.

Five Alumni Chosen President of U. S.

HARVARD numbers among her sons seven signers of the Declaration of Independence and five Presidents of the United States. Many of her graduates performed public service during the Revolution, and historians estimate only about one sixth were Loyalists at the time when General Washington established his headquarters first in Wadsworth House and then in the Craigie (Longfellow) House. Two Loyalists, Isaac Royall and Count Rumford, made bequests to Harvard in their wills.

Presidents of the United States are: John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Rutherford B. Hayes, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Student Years Recalled to 'Grads' By Yard Scenes

Old grads back in Cambridge, Mass., for their big day tomorrow, are impressed by the spectacular display made by the setting of the huge outdoor theater and are brimming with good fellowship—but, in repose, one can catch a trace of wistfulness in their seeking the old scenes and the old faces of their days in college.

To every generation of Harvard men there are yard attachments which carry through the years. This dates back to 1636. The nine in the first graduating class had reason to remember Nathaniel Eaton, first head of the college, who bullied and starved the boys in his charge until he was arrested for an assault on the usher, who took the boys' part.

More Cordial Reception

Freshmen arriving this week will meet far more pleasantly James B. Conant, president, and at the other end of the social scale, the ingratiating Max Keezer, merchandiser in old clothes. Sooner or later they will meet "Colonel" Apted, head of the yard police.

The colonel carried no title a few year ago. In 1932 he was dubbed "major" for recovering the "sacred cod" which disappeared from the State House and for diplomatic finesse in handling the vanishing of a section of the Yale fence. His rating sprang to "general" in the episode of the Yale bulldog licking the shoes of John Harvard (encouraged by sandwich meat) but he was demoted to "colonel" when he fell down on the solution of who took the clapper from "Mem Hall" belfry. Nor did promotion smile upon his efforts to remove a cow from the same airy parking place or a screeching miniature automobile from Dunster House tower.

"Oh, Rinehart"

The college is honored in having a legend walk back into its midst this week. For years Harvard men have yelled "Oh, Rinehart" as a rallying cry, little knowing or caring that the cry harked back to John Bryce Gordon Rinehart, 61-year-old retired lawyer of Waynesburg, Penna. Here is Mr. Rinehart's own story:

"It was in the spring of 1900. Examinations were over and the atmosphere was tense, as it usually is between examinations and commencement.

"My classmates always looked upon me as a grind. They were continually calling for me to go out on a spree, but I have never touched a drop in my life.

"That spring evening, in 1900, they came and called up to my room—I was living in Gray's 49, on the top floor—for me to join them. The late Frank Simonds, living in Matthews, who was a friend of mine, heard the call and just for a joke stuck his head out of his window and repeated the call.

"The cry was taken up. Within a few minutes the yard was a bedlam."

Since that evening, "Oh, Rinehart" has been the signal for exuberant celebrations, minor brawls or momentary relief from boredom.

Mascot of Teams

Best known, possibly, to Harvard men of the 1900's was John the Orangeman, who passed on in 1906 after 50 years around the college. John was a Lovett from Kerry. He was mascot for all the sports teams and in later years his appearance with his little cart and donkey was one of the features of the football season.

Earlier still was George Smythe, keeper of the boathouse who shocked bystanders by slapping judges, bishops and financiers familiarly on the back and greeting them with disreputable nicknames of college days.

Back in the early eighteenth century, Jonathan Hastings was host to students desiring roast goose. He also rented horses and befriended many a student. He is credited with originating or at least making famous the word Yankee—only he used it as slang or a mild expletive, as a "yan-kee fast horse." The students spread the word around and it soon came to be applied to anything New England-ish.

Class of '08 Gives Eliot Gate to Honor Harvard President

Dedication of the new Eliot Gate on Quincy street, the last link in the fence around Harvard yard, will take place Thursday.

Presented to Harvard as a Tercentenary gift by the class of 1908, simple ceremonies will be held at 3:30 p. m. in the presence of class members and President James B. Conant, who will accept the gift on behalf of the university. John Richardson '08 of Boston will officiate.

The new gate, named in honor of President Charles W. Eliot, is the last of 20 set at intervals in the fence around Harvard Yard. With completion of this gate and a new section of iron fence totaling 770 feet along Quincy street, the yard is now completely fenced in for the first time in 300 years.

The Eliot Gate, designed to harmonize with the architecture of those built earlier, is inscribed on one side with the last two sentences of the Pulitzer Prize biography of President Eliot by Henry James, member of the Harvard Corporation:

"He opened paths for our children's feet to follow. Something of him will be a part of us forever."

On the other side is carved: "In memory of Charles William Eliot. 1834-1926. Given by the Class of 1908."

Three Clubs Date Their Beginnings In 18th Century

At Harvard the emphasis is mainly upon the life which undergraduates share in common, the academic, social and athletic activities of the houses and the college, rather than the restriction of the "fraternity system." Clubs offer to many the advantages of clubhouses and the selectivity of friendship, but members do not live there apart from their fellow students.

Several of these clubs date far back in Harvard history. Three go back to the eighteenth century: the Institute of 1770, the Porcellian Club (1791), and the Hasty Pudding (1785), with which the Institute has recently combined.

There is also the Pierian Sodality (1808) and the Med. Fac. (1819). The Med. Fac. was a mock medical society whose members were given preposterous titles. It is related that at one time they sent a diploma to the Tsar of Russia and the Tsar, thinking that this was a degree conferred by the medical faculty of the university acknowledged the honor by sending an elaborate set of surgical instruments—which the real medical faculty annexed.

Med. Fac. was ordered suppressed in 1834 but continued to exist as a secret socley until 1905 when a now highly respectable financier, seeking to qualify for membership, stole a bust of Phillips Brooks from Phillips Brooks House and was taken in by the Yard police.

Harvard Chronology

1636

1636—£400, nearly half the tax income of the Bay Colony, voted "towards a schoale or colledge."

1637—"The Colledge is ordered to bee at Newtowne."

1638—£779, 17s., 2d., and library inherited from John Harvard. The "colledge: One building on four acres. The course: Logic, Greek, Hebrew, rhetoric, divinity, ethics, arithmetic, nature.

1642—First class of nine graduated. Scanty food, flogging."

1650—Charter received; degrees recognized by Oxford and Cambridge.

1692—First honorary degrees. Income from investments, $3500; $100 minimum cost of board and lodging for students.

1720—Massachusetts Hall and (1726) Wadsworth House built. One hundred and forty-seven students; eight faculty.

1727—Isaac Greenwood, First Hollis professor of mathematics and natural history.

1753—Benjamin Franklin received master of arts degree.

1769—Museum for Reception of Curiosities founded.

1776—College buildings as army barracks; college removed to Concord. Washington awarded honorary LL. D.

1782—Medical School founded; 1817, Law School established; 1826, first gymnasium.

1825—Introduction of elective courses. Annual income $45,000; $175 for board and lodging.

1836

1836—University now has faculty of 35 for 391 students.

1843—Astronomical Observatory founded by subscription.

1847—Louis Agassiz on teaching staff. 1871, Summer School and Bussey Institution established; 1872, Arnold Arboretum.

1865—Harvard has 1568 sons under arms.

1879—Radcliffe College opened. 1891—Fogg Art Museum.

1908—Business School founded.

1869-1909—Charles W. Eliot raised the institution to the standing of a world university and drew noted scholars to Cambridge. He broadened the elective system, established the graduate school. Intercollegiate athletics at peak

Under President A. Lawrence Lowell came Harvard's new plant, the "houses" on the river, tutorial system, the new business school, the Memorial Chapel, library and chemistry and biology laboratories, graduate School of Public Administration.

1936

Status today: Nearly 8000 students and faculty of 1600.

Present equipment: Hundreds of buildings and property all over the world.

Endowment, $130,000,000 and annual expenses about $10,000,000; $500,000 for scholarships.

1933—James Bryant Conant receives the Harvard of Eliot and Lowell, breaks traditional reserve and in three years has proved his leadership. He seeks students of rare ability and promise and aims to extend the "frontiers of knowledge."

Matrix originals for fall!

THE COUNTESS... Formal boot-like Suede — black, brown or green. Contrasted scroll stitchery.

THE CHATWOOD... Black or tan Calf; brown, black, green or grey Suede. New Chinese-influence heel.

THE COPLEY... In black or brown Kid or black, brown or green Suede with genuine Lizard and Patent trim.

The important trends for Fall, highlighted in Matrix Originals! There's Suede... in deep Blacks... Browns with ruddy Tan trim... in step-ins and oxfords that almost hug the ankle in boot-like fashion... flattering wide straps... new models with the Chinese-influence heel that's higher and straighter, to bring you Matrix comfort in smart afternoon models.

YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER
CRAFTED BY HAND

IMPORTANT!

When you come in, prepare for the most glorious comfort you've ever known. For our specialized fitting service will match the exact shape of your foot with your "footprint in leather," the patented, moulded sole... exclusive feature of all Matrix Originals.

BAKING A "PEEL" OF CRACKERS

Made in Milton, Mass., since 1801, in old-fashioned Dutch ovens, using only wood fagots for fuel. No salt or shortening of any kind.

The ONLY cracker to serve with cheese.

G. H. BENT CO. CELEBRATED WATER CRACKERS 7 Pleasant Street
Milton, Mass.

Not genuine unless each cracker is stamped G. H. Bent Co. Sold by all leading grocers.

Harvard Tercentenary Celebrations Reach Their Climax in Series of Big Events

American University System Accredited to Son of Harvard

In honoring scholars from the university centers of the world at its tercentenary celebration, Harvard has been over-modest in tributes to her own sons who built the university.

It is within the past century that one of these, known in his day as America's first scholar with an international reputation, conceived the American university system of education as it stands today and lived to see the elective system of study which he advocated come to fruition under the guidance of his wife's nephew, Charles W. Eliot.

Intimate of kings and European scholars, friend of Tallyrand and Metternich, George Ticknor was the early apostle of American culture and pioneer educator who envisioned a system of education whose fundamental soundness was not recognized for nearly half a century.

To Study Greek

The young Ticknor embarked on a life work which was to revolutionize education by sailing for Germany to study Greek.

Harvard College of a little more than a hundred years ago contrasts sadly with the great institution of learning that it is today. This is conclusively shown by the efforts of Mr. Ticknor to learn something of Germany and the German language at that time. In 1814, at the age of 22, Mr. Ticknor decided to abandon his law practice in Boston and devote his life to scholarship. He had an inkling from reading a book on Germany that the best place to study in Europe was at the University of Göttingen, Germany, but he was unable to get any first-hand knowledge of this university. Try as he would the only information that he could get was from a pamphlet which had been circulated to frustrate Jerome Bonaparte's designs against the university and an account of its library facilities from a friend who had heard an Englishman speak of its library.

Mr. Ticknor's attempts to learn the German language are even more revealing. He was unable to find a single person in Boston who could teach him German. He was forced to study with a mathematics teacher at Jamaica Plain, a native of Alsace, who warned him that his pronunciation of German was very bad. From Edward Everett he borrowed a French and German grammar,—an English-German grammar was not to be had—and from New Hampshire he secured a German dictionary.

Copy of "Werther"

John Quincy Adams, who was then in Europe, had stored his books at the Athenaeum; and from these books Mr. Ticknor tells us that he secured a copy of Goethe's "Werther" through the "connivance" of a friend. Such literary poverty can hardly be imagined, yet this condition existed in the shade of Harvard college, which was at that time nearly 200 years old.

It was this inadequacy of the language instruction in American colleges that sent Mr. Ticknor to Germany to study Greek. When he set sail from the United States in 1815, he was accompanied by another American, Edward Everett, who was going to Germany for a similar reason. The departure of these two young men for Germany marked the beginning of an educational move which was not to end until the World War.

During the four years that Mr. Ticknor spent in Europe, he became thoroughly imbued in German methods of scholarship and education. He traveled throughout Europe, studying various educational systems, and by the time he received the invitation to occupy the newly established professorship of French and Spanish literature at Harvard, he was not only enthusiastic about European scholarship, but conscious of the fact that American educators knew nothing of the system by which scholars were made. Consequently, shortly after he took up his duties at Harvard, he started a movement to reorganize the university in the interests of better scholarship.

Conceived System

Exactly where Ticknor got his idea for the university system, educators have never been able to determine. Nor, other than for historical reasons, is it very important. But the fact remains that in his mind was conceived the American university system of education, and there is not a college or high school in America today that does not show evidences of the plan which he proposed for Harvard. As soon as he became convinced that the system then used at Harvard was impeding his work in the modern languages, he proposed a number of sweeping reforms.

He advocated and succeeded in getting the school organized into departments, the students classified according to their proficiency in the various subjects, and the admission of students for instruction who did not desire to study for the degree. And most radical of all, he proposed the elective "system," or the granting to students within certain units the right to choose what subjects they wished to study.

The elective system was a point of contention for many years. Up until that time students had been compelled to pursue practically every course in the college, and Mr. Ticknor's colleagues did not enter readily into the new system. After a half-hearted trial of Mr. Ticknor's reforms, the college returned to its old system, although Mr. Ticknor was permitted to follow his own system in his own department. There he labored for 15 years; and finally, convinced that, irrespective of his success in his own department, his colleagues would not give his ideas a trial, he resigned to devote his time to scholarship. Years later he had the satisfaction of seeing his policies become famous at Harvard under the guiding hand of his wife's nephew, Charles W. Eliot.

Went to Europe

After his resignation Mr. Tichnor went to Europe where he was received as a great scholar, although he had not yet produced any great scholarly work. In one respect, he was a strange mixture. He loved scholarship and society equally and passionately. It is perhaps no exaggeration to say that no other American has ever known so many distinguished Europeans as George Ticknor. He was equally at home with a scholar in his attic and a king in his palace. To list all whom he knew intimately would be like writing a miniature "Who's Who" for England, France, Germany, Spain, Austria, and Italy.

His journals sparkle with the names of royalty, and with one king he carried on a correspondence until his passing. The records of his conversations with Talleyrand and Metternich are still considered by historians as important source material. He knew practically all the important European poets, scholars, and philosophers. In fact, George Ticknor's letters and journals have been declared to be the best record of European society immediately following the downfall of Napoleon.

As a scholar George Ticknor was the first American to gain an international reputation. After his retirement from Harvard, he spent 10 years gathering material and writing a history of Spanish literature. Mr. Ticknor had been thoroughly trained in German methods of research, and his fortunate financial situation enabled him to pursue his scholarly bent. By the time he had finished his history, he had collected a Spanish library of 10,000 volumes, the largest and most valuable privately owned library of Spanish literature in the world at that time. His history was for many years considered the most authoritative one written by any scholar who was not a native of Spain.

Final Contribution

George Ticknor's final contribution to American culture was in connection with the founding of the Boston Public Library. This contribution was in some respects his most important one; for it was left to others to put his educational theories into practice, and it became only a matter of years until newly available source material made his history of Spanish literature out of date. But in the founding of the Boston Public Library, Mr. Ticknor was to show that same foresight characteristic of his work at Harvard; except that in the case of the library, his own will was to prevail.

Those interested in the proposed library delegated to Edward Everett and Mr. Ticknor the outlining of the principles on which the library was to be founded. Although Mr. Everett objected to some of Mr. Ticknor's plans, he ever remained loyal to Mr. Ticknor partly because he had neither the time nor inclination to become the guiding spirit in the new organization. Mr. Ticknor, on the other hand, had both the time and money to devote to the undertaking; and the result was that he always prevailed over the objections of the others when he sponsored such policies as, for example, permitting books to be checked out of the library to be read at home.

For 14 Years

Getting his own way over the objections of the others on the library board, Mr. Ticknor felt it incumbent upon himself to carry his plans to a successful conclusion. As a result, he was the moving spirit in the library for 14 years. For nearly a year and a half he was in Europe at his own expense buying books and establishing agencies. In many ways he was the best equipped man in America for such an undertaking. No other American knew so many Europeans, and his wide acquaintance enabled him to serve the new library in a way possible to no other person. The final result of his work was that today one of the finest libraries in the land owes much of its present greatness to the sagacity of George Ticknor.

But it may be that George Ticknor's greatest services to America are not found in the educational system he conceived, the history of Spanish literature he wrote, or the public library he guided. It may be that his most enduring contributions to American culture came from others whose destinies he shaped; for it was he who sent George Bancroft to Germany, and Mr. Bancroft returned to become a historian like Mr. Ticknor, only greater. And it was Mr. Bancroft who sent John Lathrop Motley to Germany, and Mr. Motley returned to become a historian like them both. It was Mr. Ticknor who determined that Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was to be his successor at Harvard. And Mr. Longfellow, to prepare himself for this position, went to Europe and subsequently became the most important interpreter of European culture in American life for more than a decade.

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Boston's Financial District Observes Harvard's Tercentenary

By a Staff Photographer
State Street Business House Decorated in Honor of Tercentenary

Decorations on the Old State House

Merchants National Bank of Boston Decorations

Harvard Tours Give Insight Into Higher Learning

One of the lasting results of the Tercentenary certainly will be that the public has met Harvard and Harvard has met the public.

During the summer months there has been a constant stream of visitors pressing through open gates to take advantage of the 28 tours panned by the university authorities to afford an intelligent presentation of the treasure house fashioned in the past 300 yeears.

To many Bostonians, and to visitors, Harvard and its historic buildings has occupied the prophet-without-honor status for years. Publicity was not courted; demonstration was frowned upon. With the election of Dr. Conant as president of the university and the gearing of Tercentenary plans, this relation changed.

What the casual visitor formerly beheld as forbidding or unfamiliar buildings now have become historic landmarks and treasure houses with open doors where the visitor may behold the books, manuscripts, objets d'art and mechanical and scientific equipment which are the mark of these laboratories of the scholar.

In placing itself on view through the service of the corps of guides, Harvard has placed the emphasis not so much on the university's history as such but on the whole development of higher education in this country and the place of the large university in the life of today.

The exhibits fall into two classifications: the historical and the modern. For convenience and saving time the tours were divided into four selections. There is the historical tour of the famous Harvard Yard, the oldest part of the university and rich in association with the early days of the nation; indeed, bridging the gap between Massachusetts Hall, the oldest original college building in the United States, to Hollis Hall, where the "Copey" of hundreds of graduates and Ralph Waldo Emerson roomed, on up to modern Widener.

To the north of the Yard, another tour includes the museums and laboratories, the Divinity school and the Law school, and Memorial hall. By way of contrast, the third tour takes in the seven new houses, the dormitories for upperclassmen built at a cost of more than $13,000,000 through the generosity of Edward S. Harkness. The fourth tour covered the athletic facilities of the university and includes the Stadium, the boathouses, and the indoor athletic building.

Along the way on all these tours, visitors constantly found occasion to reserve time to include specialized tours and a more leisurely examination of special exhibits.

Harvard Recalled To Californians By Library Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN MARINO, Calif., Sept. 15—Commemorating the 300th anniversary of the founding of Harvard university, the Huntington library has arranged a small exhibition of books, pamphlets, and manuscripts important in the history of the Cambridge institution.

On display until the library closes for its October recess of one month, the items include the first printed account of Harvard, a pamphlet of 1643, called "New England's First Fruits," an engraving of the college by Paul Revere, and such modern works as Ralph Waldo Emerson's Divinity School Address delivered at Harvard in 1838.

"New England's First Fruits" was distributed in England to assist in an effort to raise funds for Harvard.

The address of Emerson before the Divinity school was regarded as of such a radical character that a storm of controversy arose. Harvard authorities were greatly incensed, and Emerson was not invited back to Harvard for 28 years, it was recalled.

Other books exhibited are a textbook written by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, who was a professor at Harvard, and James Russell Lowell's ode in commemoration of the Harvard men who took part in the Civil War, hailed as one of the few great poems inspired by the struggle.

State Street in Crimson Colors Flaunts Its Harvard Lineage

After a few days' residence, or even a brief visit to Boston, the newcomer soon gains the impression that all State street is tenanted by Harvard graduates.

Possibly without parallel in the world, Boston's financial center has come through the years to be the especial territory of Harvard graduates, who carry on for the dynasty by entering the "counting houses" of illustrious ancestors, or starting humbly (at least back in the days before the crash) as runners in bond houses on microscopic salaries.

For the first time within memory The Street has boldly flaunted the Harvard crimson. In commemoration of the Tercentenary most of the property owners in the district have decorated their buildings with the Harvard College shield and the American flag and bunting.

The decorations also were hung as a tribute to the thousands of Harvard men who have occupied offices or carried on business on State Street down through the years. Today there are hundreds of graduates in the substantial buildings which set the character of the district. The alumni roster of office doors covers the range of noted lawyers, financiers, industrialists, trustees and specialists in trusts and investments. A poll would reveal many of them experts in the handling of sail. On the street one knows them by accent, by sea tan, and by the way they wear their hats with brims turned up in front.

The front of the Old State House, which faces down the street, is the center of the decorative scheme. Hanging from the famous old balcony, from which the Declaration of Independence was first read to the people of the then Town of Boston, is a huge reproduction of the Harvard College shield, surrounded on all sides by rosettes and other ornaments of red, white and blue buntings. The same scheme has been carried down the street from door to door as far as the eye can see.

'Learning' Sought Early by Colonists

AN EARLY pamphlet records the start of the educational movement in America, out of which grew Harvard, as follows:

"After God had carried us safe to New England, and wee had builded our houses, provided necessaries for our liveli-hood, rear'd convenient places for Gods worship and settled the Civil Government: One of the next things we longed for, and looked after was to Advance Learning and perpetuate it to Posterity; dreading to leave an illiterate Ministry to the Churches, when our present Ministers shall lie in the Dust."

—*New England's First Fruits*

Harvard Symposia Names Seven Men Already Honored

Seven scholars whose names have ranked high in the university's recent symposia have already received honorary degrees from Harvard and will not be thus honored with the other 62 distinguished men with whom they will walk in the academic procession at the exercises on Friday morning.

The seven are: Prof. Joseph Bedier, member of the French Academy and Administrator of the College de France, expert on the literature of the Middle Ages; John Dewey of Columbia University, philosopher; A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of the university; Dr. Robert A. Millikan, physicist, first to divide the atom and discoverer of the cosmic ray; Henry Norris Russell of Princeton, astronomer; William Berryman Scott of Princeton, paleontologist; Henry Osborn Taylor of New York city, authority on the Mediaeval mind.

Literary Exercises Of Phi Beta Kappa Open to the Public

Phi Beta Kappa literary exercises tomorrow evening at 7:30 are scheduled to be one of the most interesting of public events this week on the Harvard Tercentenary program.

In Sanders Theater, Bronislaw Malinowski of the University of London will be the orator. He will be followed by the reading of a poem by Robert Hillyer, associate professor of English at Harvard. The meeting will be open to the public without charge. Admission, however, will be only by tickets, obtainable in University Hall, Room 4.

Professor Malinowski is one of the world's best known anthropologists. He was a participant in the Harvard Tercentenary conference of Arts and Sciences, speaking on "Culture as a Determinant of Human Behavior." Professor Hillyer, well known as a poet and novelist, was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in poetry in 1934 for his volume of "Collected Poems."

Sticker Required For Autos Parking Near College Yard

Parking regulations in the vicinity of Harvard for the Tercentenary days, Thursday and Friday, are announced by Aldrich Durant, business manager of the university, as follows:

"Harvard Square and the adjacent streets carry a heavy traffic at all times, and parking space is always at a premium. On the Harvard Tercentenary days, Sept. 17 and 18, there will inevitably be a great addition to the normal traffic.

"The university has through the courtesy of the Cambridge city officials arranged to reserve the parking space at the curb of the streets encircling the Yard and the Memorial Delta for cars of official guests and their hosts. These cars will display an official Tercentenary sticker and cars without stickers will be excluded.

"Public parking space is available at Soldiers Field.

"The university urges that, if at all possible, those attending the ceremonies journey to Cambridge by subway, taxicab, or chauffeur-driven cars which will not have to be parked near the college grounds."

Public Service Given Emphasis By Tercentenary

Permanent value of Harvard's tercentenary celebration lies in public recognition of the fact that universities are not the exclusive possession of their active members and alumni, but are instruments of the public welfare, according to Jerome D. Greene, director of the tercentenary celebration.

Apart from the historical side of the program which the university arranged for the summer months, Mr. Greene called attention to the aspect of the present organization and resources of the university and the use of those resources in the promotion of education and the advancement of learning as illustrated through the extensive series of conferences held since June.

"Both aspects of the celebration are alike in emphasizing the close connection between the university and the community it serves," said Mr. Greene. "The marvelous spread of higher education throughout the length and breadth of the United States, following the initial impetus given by the heroic colonists of 1636, testifies to the American faith in higher education as an essential service to the community. This service, whether supported by taxation or by endowment, is equally in the interest of the whole community, and its purpose is essentially public. It is therefore to be hoped that the tercentenary celebration will bring home to the people of Massachusetts and of the whole country a realization of the fact that our universities are not the exclusive possession of their active members and alumni, but rather that they are instruments of the public welfare. As such they have a claim to the pride and support of all the people."

Southwark Cathedral Bells Peal in John Harvard's Honor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 16—Southwark, London borough and birthplace of John Harvard, Puritan minister and founder of America's oldest institution for higher education, is joining with the United States in celebrating the tercentenary of Harvard university.

A short service is being held in the Harvard chapel, Southwark cathedral, on Sept. 18. The famous peal of the cathedral bells is to be radiocast to listeners in America from 3:55 to 4 p. m. by the Ancient Society of College Youths.

In Midst of Traffic

Southwark's church, surrounded by warehouses, factories and offices and set amidst the swirl of London's traffic, was already an ancient institution when John Harvard was born near by in 1607. Its history begins in legends of the seventh century, when the original building was known as St. Mary Overie—some say this means "over the rie" or over the river, while others tell of a Mary "of the ferry," founder of a religious house there.

Later the church received the name of St. Saviour.

Near Globe Theater

In 1905 members of Harvard university decided to honor their founder, whose birthplace was just outside this English church, by restoring the Chapel of St. John, which has since been called after him.

John Harvard must have known the church well, for he lived in Southwark until he was 18, when he was sent to Emmanuel college, Cambridge. A few years later he sailed for America. His father, Robert Harvard, is said to have been a friend of Shakespeare, who often passed the church on his way to the Globe theater near by.

But Southwark cathedral is the only building John Harvard or his father would recognize if they were to walk the streets of Southwark today, for the church, though restored, retains its ancient form and beauty.

Harvard to Open Its Observatory For Returning Alumni

Open nights at the Harvard observatory for returning Harvard alumni and their friends have been arranged for this week by observatory officials.

Tonight, tomorrow night and Friday from 9:30 to 12:30 the special Tercentenary exhibits will be on view and members of the observatory staff will be on hand to act as guides.

In addition to displays from the observatory's great collections of astrophotographs, charts and historical displays, there will be many telescopes available for observation, and a demonstration of amateur telescope-making will be carried out in Building D.

One of the most interesting of the displays is a reconstruction of the Siberian eclipse camp, which was established this summer. The tents, outdoor and indoor apparatus, even the cookstove have been set up again on the observatory lawn just as they were in use. For the three alumni evenings, the camp will be floodlighted.

. . . and Alike in Purpose

THE years have brought many benefits to the children of today. Important among these benefits is the development of scientific dentifrices, which help to maintain strong and beautiful teeth.

The Laboratories of the House of Squibb make two such dentifrices. For those who prefer a paste, they make Squibb Dental Cream. And for those who prefer a powder, they now make Squibb Tooth Powder.

Squibb Dental Cream and the new Squibb Tooth Powder include the same important ingredients . . . for the same important purposes. Both contain a special ingredient which gets into many hidden crevices the toothbrush cannot reach.

And while they clean, they also polish . . . without the use of soap or harmful abrasives. That is why they are especially recommended for children as well as adults.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Mexican Folkways Shown at Theater in the Hills

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Song and Drama–Mexican Style

How Bess Garner Interprets a Colorful People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

ZESTFUL dances of old Mexico . . . lilting folk airs which may date from as far back as medieval times, yet may never have been set down in notes and bars . . . the arts, crafts and lore of a New World civilization much older than our own. . .

The most satisfactory way to experience it all, of course, is a month's trip through our neighbor republic to the south. But perhaps a month is not long enough, for you will have to stray far from the beaten tourist paths and have entrée to the hospitality of remote villagers if you are to enjoy some of these in their quaintest and rarest aspects.

Southern California, on the other hand, boasts an attraction which will give you many of these things in repayment for stopping off just a few hours on your tour of the Orange Empire.

It will offer you colorful entertainment, and, without your realizing it, teach you a valuable lesson in international appreciation, understanding, friendship.

Moreover, it will introduce you to a delightful troupe of talented Mexican boys and girls, show you a new wrinkle in the little theater, and give you an opportunity to meet Bess A. Garner, whose enthusiasm and adventurous energy direct affairs at Padua Hills, under the shadow of Mt. San Antonio.

If all this sounds interesting to you, jump into my car and I'll tell you more about it as we drive east out Foothill Boulevard, some 38 miles from Los Angeles, to the little college town of Claremont.

I've known Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Garner some years, and I have watched their center at Padua Hills since its inception. In boom times they built the little theater back in the lower foothills, overlooking one of the most glorious agricultural valleys on the Pacific Coast. It was their desire to add to the cultural values of the immediate neighborhood, and at the same time to see whether or not there were enough people interested in the stage to journey three miles into relative wilderness for their plays.

The Idea That Worked Out

They found from the start that there were plenty of people sufficiently interested to come. At first the Claremont Community Players occupied the theater. Then for a time a group from the Pasadena Community Playhouse used the stage. And then Mrs. Garner had the idea which made possible the Mexican center.

It seems that some of the Mexican gardeners and the boys and girls who waited on table in the restaurant, which Mrs. Garner ran in conjunction with the theater, liked to sing. With only a little encouragement they would stand shyly outside the window and serenade diners with quaint ballads of their homeland. One thing led to another, until there was a good bit of singing and strumming of guitars as an adjunct to the delicious meals at Padua Hills. Then Mrs. Garner thought it would be interesting to put on, just now and then, a Mexican play, with her restaurant helpers filling up the cast.

She discovered so much native ability that, when the depression was at its darkest, and the Pasadena group withdrew, and something must be done soon to supplement the liberal aid Mr. Garner was able to give from his successful business at Claremont, she decided to throw precedent to the winds and turn the whole enterprise into a Mexican cultural venture.

"I had never been to Mexico, and I didn't know a word of Spanish, and I had no experience in producing theatrical performances," Mrs. Garner told me the other day. "Mexican workers didn't speak English, and it was indeed a task for us to exchange enough ideas to put on the first few shows."

Sent to Mexico for Materials

But there were other Mexican young people of the district who were fluent in English, and well educated, who soon came to her assistance. Several of them are graduates of Pomona College at Claremont, and others have completed advanced academic work.

Several of these Mrs. Garner sent back to their home villages in Mexico to collect authentic material for Mexican plays at Padua Hills. Then she made an extensive trip through Mexico herself, penetrating into remote regions with governmental aid and assistance of some of her young people's families, who turned out to be of excellent social position. On top of that she arranged with the Mexican government to send Señorita Graciela Amador of the Department of Education, a pupeteer of note and collector of folklore for the national government. Señorita Amador spent six weeks at Padua Hills authenticating all the folk material presented there, and afterwards Señor Francisco Sanchez Flores of Guadalajara, noted dancer and painter, spent five months at Padua drilling the dancers.

All Contributed

In the formulation of dramatic presentation, however, Mrs. Garner did not draw upon precedent. At first she outlined simple story plots to her troupe, and they all contributed to the working out of a play which would be intelligible to an English speaking audience even though it was wholly in Spanish. This meant the interpolation of much singing and dancing, the exposition of folk customs, and little stress on plot.

From this beginning Padua Hills has reached its present development. Today we may enjoy entertainment as we eat in the restaurant, watch the making of handicrafts, sit through a thoroughly enjoyable and most creditably presented production at the theater, and mingle with the troupe to receive informal lessons in Spanish language, in dancing or in singing the folk music of Mexico.

To me there is a distinct fascination about any eating place where the waiters sing, and I never fail to experience something of a thrill when a pretty Mexican girl at Padua puts down her tray and launches into some rythmic ballad of the Hispanic hinterland or when the dining room is suddenly deserted of servitors while waitresses, bus boys and even the chef join in a lively dance.

Groups of Young People

Some 35 Mexican young people are included in the personnel of Padua Hills. All must be able to sing, dance, play an instrument and act on the stage, in addition to performing all the other tasks connected with the center, from those of chef to janitor.

Mrs. Garner has seen that every opportunity is given the young people to perfect themselves. They have had vocal and dramatic training, as well as opportunities to travel. And in return they give a wealth of enthusiasm and vigor in all they assay. Wait until you see the handsome, jovial Juan Matute in a rollicking comedy part, playing his guitar, dancing and singing. Or the lovely and graceful Manuela Huerta, whose presence would grace any stage—I must praise Manuela despite the fact she stuck out her tongue at me when I asked for one of those quick, flashing smiles as I photographed her yesterday!

Mrs. Garner plays an active part in all the productions of the troupe, in planning, directing, staging, arranging, and stimulating occasions of all sorts. Though her love for the players themselves is both genuine and practical—all the girls live in the large Garner home at Claremont—she manages to maintain an impartial discipline. "There have been other groups of Mexican players in California, but none exist today," she told me. "All actors spoil easily, but I believe Latin actors spoil easiest!"

But here we are at Padua Hills. That sprawling cluster of white-washed buildings in a grove of olive trees houses the restaurant, theater, exposition rooms, studio shop. We must hurry past this open smithy, where wrought iron is turned out, because there is just time for luncheon before the play. I believe this afternoon we shall see a romance of the sea in beautiful Tehuantepec. . . .

C. H.

Mexican Players at the Theater at Padua Hills, California

That 'Urgently Concern' Us

Through the Editor's Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LISTS made up of people's choices are somehow intriguing. Someone selects ten books, ten hats or ten anything-else and I confess I seldom resist the temptation to take a squint at "which ten," and mentally to toss up a tentative ten of my own. Each month for several months the Woman's Digest has been awarding a prize for the best letter on "ten subjects that urgently concern the modern woman," and I have found the lists invariably interesting and, as an index of women's thinking, possibly significant.

Peace, love, home, children are subjects one rather expects, and in one form or another they are in all of the lists. The June letter, however, goes heavily social. Prison reform, child labor and safe highways are specific subjects given. I wonder if women in any number feel that prison reform urgently concerns them. It urgently concerns us all, both men and women, but most of us pay little attention to it. Child labor is another important social question that many of us let slide. The writer of the June letter is, it seems, specially interested in matters of this sort, for she adds to her list Industrial Safety, Sweat Shop Labor and Civic Life, and interprets "Beauty" as national roadside improvement, rather than cosmetics(!). Beauty, by the way, or Charm, is given in various lists, and it is encouraging to note that the description of beauty given in the first contest, as entirely a matter of face and form, has by the current number come to include "grace of mind." So we are improving.

* * *

Do we look almost in vain among the lists for that outward-reaching concern for the good of the world that many of us feel is specially "up to the women"? (Or is t?) World peace is in every list, yes. The other subjects, however, even where in the class of social reform, are interpreted largely in the light of their relation to the woman herself, rather than in terms of their effect upon humanity. For instance, "Economic Stabilization: Equal opportunity, equal pay for equal service, in competition with men." Of course, one might justifiably deduce that equal pay and equal opportunity are of paramount importance in stabilizing the entire economic order (as indeed many of us are convinced they are), and therefore that such an interpretation of economic stability is essentially an outward-reaching interest.

Perhaps, on the other hand, we do need to think—or interpret—less in terms of self and more in terms of the community, the nation and the world. It is often said that mothers in parent-teacher meetings want to talk only of their own Hiram or Priscilla. Do we see the needs of humanity only as they affect our homes, ourselves, our little Geralds? Or do we train ourselves to translate the needs of our own homes, ourselves, and the needs of little Gerald into the broader and more impersonal needs of the community and the world. There are important community and world reforms, too, that for most of us have no personal equation either in the initial or final stages—cannot be evolved from little Gerald's immediate needs, but must be gained through reading, or through a trained social and political imagination, a richer compassion for all mankind. Prison reform might conceivably (if all goes well with little Gerald) come under this head.

* * *

Glancing over the lists again, I am interested—and possibly a bit dashed—to find among the recurring subjects of the ten most vital: "social conventions," meaning being a social success. Also "the movies" with the interpretation: "Here for thousands of busy, weary, drab lives is the 'Open Sesame' to romance. The latest picture of a favorite star, a bit of Hollywood gossip, is universally interesting." Of course it is important to be honest, otherwise a list is no good. Our friend of the social reform subjects is equally honest on her part in listing "films" and describing the "vital" part as "Acceptance of less than the best in public entertainment indicts women together with the guilty producers in thus 'educating' children with cheap films."

The 10 subjects given prize place in the current issue of the Woman's Digest, list the following, each with a fine description: Adjustment to Living, Love, Education, Social Justice, Economic Stabilization, Peace, Health, Charm, Avocation, and Success. The last two are interpreted respectively as having a recreational or outside interest by way of refreshment and balance, and being able to do something well enough to result in a decent feeling of satisfaction and fulfillment, whether it be rearing a family, painting a picture or baking a cake. The leading subject, Adjustment to Living, carries this sound and thoughtful interpretation: "A philosophy whereby living is made desirable. Whatever else she has or lacks, this is a woman's foundation for courageous, triumphant living."

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Maker of Dainty Bags

A Back-Porch Industry That Started With a Gift

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

UNDER the orange trees around a back porch in Florida some five thousand handbags have been cut and stitched and packed off during the last three years. They are the handiwork of Mrs. Adelaide Obear Fill and her daughter, of St. Petersburg.

The happy little industry began with a gift. The hostess of a large hotel in St. Petersburg, a friend of Mrs. Fill's, was charmed by the dainty, hand-sewn bag she received from the latter and, being on the point of giving a bridge party, asked if her friend had any other such bags made up which she might purchase as prizes. There were three, and the modest sum of $1 apiece was agreed upon as the price. Then came the idea of using this first sales receipt of $3 as a working capital. It might be the answer to a current need.

And So It Grew

No sooner had the three dollars been put aside for the purchase of materials than word came to the designer of the bags that the women who had received the prizes, and all those who had seen them awarded, had immediately asked, "Oh, where can we get some bags like those? We'd like a white one, like the wool one there, to match our sports coat, and a dark blue one to carry to church, and a pale green crêpe to blend with our silk ensemble. What! only a dollar apiece?" Within twenty minutes the hostess had taken orders for forty-nine bags. Between January and April, 179 had been sold, without the least sales effort on Mrs. Fill's part. And before she knew it she was in the bag business.

She bought yards and yards of materials—crêpes in pastel shades and dark, costume colors; delicately sprigged and flowered English prints for linings, and stuff for interlinings; hundreds of ball-shaped buttons in various shades; and lengths of enameled wire to make the frames. She worked out her color compositions for the embroideries with which she decorated the more "dressy" bags from the motifs she found in oriental rugs, and at last the great urge to express herself in color, which had been latent in her since she had discovered, to her sorrow, in her student days, that she could not put it into oils or water-colors, had free play.

Quaint and Carefully Sewn

Women look at the quaint, pretty, carefully sewn little bags, with their one compartment, their neat pocket in the lining, and the firm featherstitching with which the thicknesses are joined. They pick them up and feel their lightness. They swing them and realize how easy they are to carry. They unbutton and button the thin flap which locks over the polished sphere of matching color, and they say, "These bags look as if they had been made by someone who loved to make them for others, and as if they wanted to belong to someone who would love them too." Occasionally a customer comes along like the grandfather who spends his winters in Florida and wants to send his daughters and granddaughters something they can't buy anywhere outside of Florida. He has a long list of names and colors. Perhaps there is to be a blue bag this year for Florence, a white one for Alice, a rose-colored bag for Mary. For $20 he has 20 delightful presents to take home.

It is the reasonable price as well as the dainty, thorough workmanship and the thoughtfulness of the craftsman, which has made the bags so popular and placed them within easy reach of the tourist. No sooner has one woman shown her bag to an acquaintance in a hotel than a number of other guests have placed their orders. Working quickly, for she is a skilled and experienced needlewoman, Mrs. Fill has found that she can maintain her moderate price, use good materials, and work under the blue Florida skies, on her back porch, retaining the same joy in every stitch she takes as she felt when she made her very first bag as a gift. Her bags, in fact, are all gifts as she conceives them, even those which are going to persons she has not seen, and one of her warmest pleasures is imagining the delight of the purchaser or the one who is to receive the present. So she plans her linings carefully, of harmonizing colors and patterns, fitting the bag to the person and the costume where knowledge permits, and hoping the people who carry them will have as much fun with them as she has had.

Knitting Bags

The embroidered bags require more labor and consequently cost a little more than those which have no embroidery but here again care is taken to keep the price within reach of the humble purse. Knitting bags of jolly glazed chintzes, capacious enough to hold an advanced piece of knitting, and having straps long enough to sling over the shoulder, are among the latest of her bag developments. These sell for $2 each and have the same kind of wire frame as the handbags, which makes them practically weightless of themselves.

Growing so quickly, the back-porch industry, which promises to become larger and larger, has also been the means recently of furnishing an outlet for the creative instinct of one or two other women, and needed financial assistance. Orders continue to pour in by word of mouth and by mail, and Mrs. Fill proceeds with her fourth year of bag-making and the sixth thousand of her product.

P. P. S.

For the Men of the Family

By A. Stanford Bridgland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

THERE is much competition among those who produce men's wear accessories to hit on fresh designs. And so we get out-of-the-way, amusing and sometimes fantastic patterns on dressing-gowns, mufflers, braces, handkerchiefs and so forth. After seeing new collections of ties one wonders where the craze will lead. Some time ago I saw a designer of ladies' clothes wearing a white tie decorated with newsprint. Now they are on the market with cuttings from English and foreign papers. A year since I noted Schiaparelli blouses covered with newsprint and music scores; probably the inspiration came from that source.

3 Plus 5= 1 New Tie

A common textile term is "figured," as figured silks and satins. A famous outfitter in Bond Street is displaying ties wich are literally figured. Designs consist of two numerals entwined such as 3 & 5, 7 & 2, 8 & 4. These are boldly printed in color and certainly look striking. There is plenty of scope in this direction and we may come to dates like 1066 and all that.

Another manufacturer has introduced a "gardener's tie." On a solid ground are scattered all sorts of gardening implements—t r o w e l s, watering-cans, dutch hoes, rakes, etc., in silver. Patterns are small but readily distinguishable. If this develops men will display their hobbies and pastimes and be known by their ties. Lack of space will preclude prize marrows and monster gooseberries.

Extra! Detachable Cuffs

Here is a fresh idea which many will welcome: a detachable shirt cuff is now being shown. It takes the form of an extra cuff fastened by chain stitch over the usual cuff. Buttonholes correspond with those on top, so that there is nothing unusual about the appearance. When the upper cuff displays signs of wear, a single stitch is cut and the whole easily removed. The under, or reserve cuff, although protected, is washed with the other and so keeps the same color.

In every department of men's wear one is bound to admire the enterprise and originality of manufacturers. At first thought there may not seem much chance to improve or vary the structure of gloves. But the new collections exhibit new and interesting features. As usual, the improvements are mainly dictated by sport. Gloves are important for riding. And some take the form of chamois slip-on with string finger grips, reinforcements coming exactly where required. Leather gloves and string gloves have always been with us, but now the two fabrics are intermixed.

Surely the most interesting design is that infused for golfing. This chamois glove possesses large ventilation holes and slit and button—all at the back! The palm may be strengthened by kid. For ordinary wear peccary and other hogskins remain popular. They make the twin appeal of smartness and toughness. Lemon and gray shades have been in demand, but browns, tans and similar tones will be in evidence through the coming months.

Suits Still Subdued

An attempt will be made to impart much more color into men's suits for Coronation Year; but this autumn they remain subdued. There is considerable variety in patterns, but they are neat rather than bold. Stripes, fancy herringbones and diagonals are well to the fore. Varying weaves are combined with admirable results. For instance, a blue worsted carries both herringbone and hopsack designs; striped cloths have faint overchecks; colored overchecks are placed on pinhead grounds.

More variety is seen in homespuns. Colorings are rich and diverse, with many shades of fawn, brown, gray, blue and green, as well as mixtures. Patterns comprise neat and dashing checks and fishbone stripes. Squares in darker tones harmonize with ground shades.

So far as style goes, I cannot do better than repeat what a famous Bond street tailor said to me about jackets: "The two-button front is putting in a bid against the three-button and single-breasted lapels—the notched kind—are gaining favor because more Cheviots are being worn and they look better on this kind of cloth, as on Saxonies and tweeds."

Fancy Waistcoats Fancied

There is a feeling for fancy waistcoats, which have for several years suffered an eclipse. They are certainly having a run for autumn and winter in Tattersall checks. A fancy note also appears in waistcoats for formal wear; the material being hopsack with pin spots, and onyx buttons.

A last look round shows ties made from imitation skin fabrics. Surfaces represent peccary, cobra and other skins. Also minute design of Indians and their dwellings and of Chinese and their houses.

Letting Carroty Kitty Entertain

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The next time you entertain, why not surprise your friends with a Carroty Kitty luncheon? Serve as a first course fruit cup or bouillon or anything else, not the least original. Then when everybody's expecting lamb chops or chicken patties or the usual "main" course, suddenly place before then Carroty Kitty!

Carroty Kitty's face is half a deviled egg, flat side down, with eyes and nose of cloves, a bit of pimiento making a rosy mouth. Her hair is of grated raw carrots, with a few ground peanuts for flavor, all mixed with French dressing. With a bit of practice, this can be heaped into a stunning coiffure. Her blouse is one-half of a large tomato, rounded side up, with buttons made from slices of stuffed olives. Her sleeves are celery wrapped with thin slices of ham. Her skirt is very raggedy, being made of curled lettuce leaves filled with chicken salad. Each of her thick stocky pedal extremities is half of a sweet pickle. Serve butterhorns with Carroty Kitty, and for dessert, raspberry sherbert and angel food cake.

If a lighter luncheon is desired it could include cream mushroom soup, Kitty in a fruit salad, rolls, beverage and angel lemon pie. To make it a real surprise-party affair, little dolls could be used for favors, for center pieces and for prizes, and invitations to the party luncheon could read: "Carroty Kitty invites you to luncheon on Saturday, September—, at my house," with your name signed. You may be sure that Carroty Kitty will be the life of the party.

(Mrs.) L. C.

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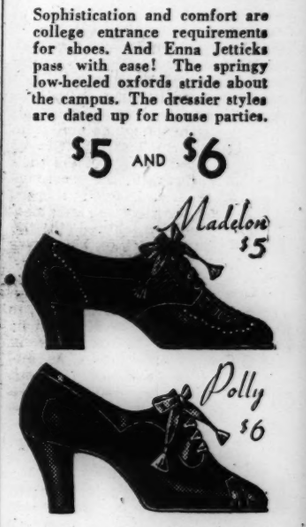

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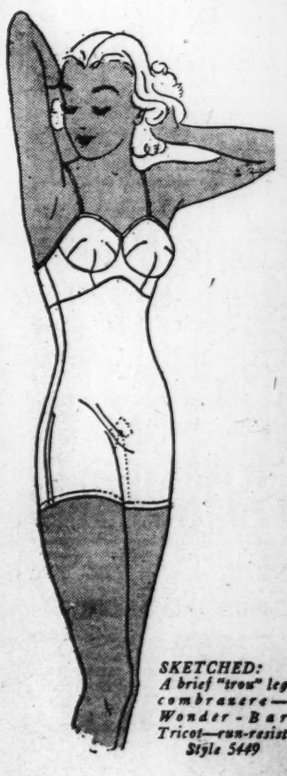

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A Roof Overhead

WHEN my companion and I bought our cottage three years ago, we knew that sooner or later we should have to do something about the roof. But to the inexperienced novice in real estate, there is something terrifying in the idea of tearing off the existing roof, however inadequate it may be, and exposing one's top story to the elements. Time after time I have tried to be brave about it, forcing myself to picture the skeleton beams and the ribs of the roof-tree, with the sunshine gleaming through and striking the coverlets of the beds from an unaccustomed angle. But always my imagination has taken a turn for the worse, and I have never been able to envisage anything but the steady fall of rain or snow driving down upon our decapitated home, soaking the mattresses, and creating a watery havoc before the thatcher could spread his tarpaulins.

* * *

MY COMPANION AND I therefore have indulged in many a subterfuge to avoid facing this grim reality. We have told ourselves, and with some plausibility, that we could not at present afford so big an undertaking; that first the five-hundred-year-old beams must be doctored and freed from the wood-beetle. We made that a very urgent matter. Ignoring the fact that since the days of Edward the Fourth those timbers have stood as firmly as the ribs of a ship, we set about them with chemicals and oils as though they would collapse overnight.

Then, with that excuse removed, we fidgeted with the plaster. Now that daub also had stood the test of time, much of it having been there since Shakespeare came to London. But we must needs fetch in a plasterer to test it and re-enforce it and distemper it. Then we fussed with the windows. Light that had been sufficient through the illiterate ages was not enough for us. My companion, who has somewhat of a mania in this matter, must needs take out the old semi-opaque leaded panes and the crumbling frames, and substitute the latest vita-glass metal casements. And then, of course, there is always the perpetual problem of the garden, with so much labor and expense, to provide a thousand reasons for doing nothing else.

* * *

BUT ALL THIS subterfuge has not allowed us to escape. The birds have seen to that. The starlings and the sparrows have made us face facts. This summer our thatch has become more and more like a huge section of honeycomb. It has also suggested the raised seats of an orchestra, with the black-coated figures busy tuning up, bowing and mowing and screwing and scraping at their instruments in readiness for the overture. But I know that when the overture *does* start it will *raise the roof!*

And finally our renovated beams and our re-faced plaster have begun to suffer from our lack of courage. The rain has come in, and nasty streaks have appeared on the freshly distempered ceilings and walls, and ominous damp patches on the veteran beams. So we have after much consultation decided to call upon the thatchers.

That decision has led us to a tour of the ancient countryside and to several new acquaintances; if the word "new" can be used appropriately for any member of this antique craft of thatching. For it seems to consist of a special class of humanity, bucolic creatures direct from the more rustic moments in Shakespeare's plays or Thomas Hardy's novels.

* * *

WE BEGAN BY making inquiries of our neighbors in the hamlet. They all seemed shocked by the idea of competitiveness, or of fetching in foreigners from another village. They had *heard* that those foreigners were pretty good, but old Jarvis and his two boys had always done all thatching hereabouts. So we gave in to public opinion, and went to Jarvis's cottage and left a message, asking him to come up urgently, as the roof was leaking.

One evening at about sundown, a week later, when I was clearing up my tools in the garden, reluctantly retiring before the loss of light, I saw a figure stroll up the lane and stop at our gate. He saw me in the garden, but he did not come in. He just leaned on the gate and looked at the house. I guessed his trade, for he had a straw in his mouth, which he judiciously twisted round and round with his cracked, blue lips. In his hand he carried a stick, too short for a walking-stick, smooth and polished by years of handling. It was of no particular shape, except that one end had a slight curve at the tip. With this he constantly tapped the sides of his colorless corduroy trousers, which were tied with string below the knee.

I approached rather cautiously, but he took no notice, though I was aware of a roll of the dim, yellow eyeballs, and an extra twitch of the lips on the straw. I bade him good-evening. Another pause, and then the oracle spoke. "Roaf be laken'?"

Yes, I said, the roof was leaking, and we were anxious to get the thatch done before autumn. He looked up and studied the skies.

"Doan't reckon we 'all be gett'n much raen afore the winter."

I agreed, but still, I said, I was anxious to make the place watertight.

"Yew doan't 'ave no call to be frettin'."

I said I could not help fretting, at the thought of our walls and furniture being damaged.

* * *

MY EARNESTNESS, TO his ears so oddly dramatic, caused him to study me more intimately. The straw paused in the middle of his pursed lips, and the stick lay motionless against the corduroy.

"Yes," he said at last. "Roaf be rare riddled wi' they bards." Then he added with a look of demure slyness, "Doan't be no use thetchen wi'out warrin'."

No, I said, I should like it to be wired against the birds.

"That warr be powerful dear. To warr they roaf 'ud cost ye foive pun."

Five pounds? Oh well, I said, it would have to be done. He nodded wisely, "It 'ud be no use thetchen wi'out warrin'."

I invited him to come and have a closer look. At first he refused. He had merely come to ascertain if the rumor that I wanted to thatch was really a fact. He knew the cottage. He had thatched it last time, nearly forty years ago. He didn't reckon he had been up this way since. (He lived only a mile away.) He reckoned if old Adam Wright, who lived here then, had made a proper job of it and had it wired, the rain wouldn't be coming in now. But then Adam Wright was that sort of a man, he would always be saving a shilling to lose a pound. I said that I would take the lesson to heart, and that in any case I had no intention of thatching without wiring, because I realized how much damage the birds could do in one year. But old Jarvis was still not convinced that I should be willing to spend an extra five pounds on the job.

* * *

HE WAS RELUCTANT to give me an estimate. It was too dark now, he said, to judge the thickness of the thatch and how much damage the birds had done inside. He reckoned it might be thirty pun, but mind ye, that doan't take no account o' they warrin'. I agreed that the wiring would be extra, five pounds extra. So would he begin at once?

At this he stared at me as though I were demented. "October be time for thetchen," he said, "straw be jest right then."

I showed my consternation.

"But Oi cou'dn't reckon to do 'un in October," he added. "They roaf be tidy job. Oi best git all they harvest thetchen out o'way afore I start on ye; all they ricks and like."

He made some calculations that involved much rolling of the straw and pursing of the lips, with squintings and winkings up to the roof. Then he turned and walked out of the garden. He stopped at the gate and spoke over his shoulder. "Oi reckon we'll be well set up if I start afore Christmas."

With that he slowly moved off, the stick tapping the corduroy with a rhythmic beat.

My companion and I are now debating as to whether we have the courage to face public opinion by consulting the "foreign" thatchers from the next village.

RICHARD CHURCH

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By Courtesy of the Frick Art Gallery, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE MALL, ST. JAMES'S PARK: *By Thomas Gainsborough* (1727-1788)

THERE were few masters in the English school of painting and, definitely, Thomas Gainsborough ranked among them. He achieved great popularity and painted many a notable of his time. His life, contrary to his wish, was that of the celebrated artist who associated with society folk of the day; who frequented the theater where he painted actors; who loved music and played his favorite instruments as consolation. Wearied of his portrait duties, he wished "very much to take my viol-de-gamba and walk off to some sweet village where I can paint landskips and enjoy the fag-end of life in quietness and ease." He was better known, of course, for portraits. Was Sir Joshua Reynolds betraying his own envy, when he described Gainsborough as "the first landscape painter in Europe"?

"The Mall, St. James's Park," was painted in Gainsborough's later days after he had reached the highest attainments of his style. It is of particular interest as a multiple portrait, and for the fact that the landscape background counts so much in its attractiveness. It is reminiscent of a painter in France, who, too, answered demands of the day by painting the élite and their pastimes, Antoine Watteau. His scenes in parks and gardens are comparable to "The Mall."

Gainsborough depicted here fashionable folk as they promenaded each day on the Mall. This was the fashion center from the time of the Stuarts to the latter part of the eighteenth century. The women moved gracefully, and Gainsborough conveyed the sense of motion and change. With characteristic delicacy he touched off the outlines of millinery, coiffeur, costume; qualified the fabrics and furbelows, bestowed elegance upon these fine ladies. Outstanding subjects were put into a path of light, while lesser figures melted into the shadowy areas. The trees were painted with generalizing, allusive strokes. In some respects, Gainsborough anticipated the Impressionists.

D. A.

The Door That Wanted to Be Red

THE advantage about red is that it is never dull. That is why I painted the door of my little salt-box cottage a Venetian red. One remembers red, somehow. Of course, I might have painted the door green or blue or yellow or black, or some combination. But the house itself said that it wanted a red door, and its wishes certainly deserved consideration.

Houses, as everyone knows, have their own notions regarding their respectability and grooming. It is the business of houses to make life pleasant and agreeable, and no house will be at its best when conscious of a weather-beaten and colorless complexion. So when I talked over the matter with my house and remarked as tactfully as I could on its rather bedraggled appearance, it said:

"Well, of course, I am frightfully conscious of my down-at-heel condition. But then, you see, no one has been interested in me personally for years. I've been sitting here for the past two hundred years growing more and more introspective, and it's enough to make any house gray around the eaves. Just give me a touch of rouge and a posy for my buttonhole and you'll see the difference."

So I painted the door red, and for a posy I planted a white climbing rose beside it. The result was astonishing, for the house at once lifted up its head and arched its eyebrows in interested query and shook the cobwebs of centuries from its shoulders. In fact, it took on such interesting personality that the whole countryside became aware of its existence.

A friend of mine once told me that the most vivid recollection out of her childhood is her grandmother's log house in Ohio—more specifically, its red door. It seems that when she was a little girl (my friend, I mean, not the grandmother), and her mother wished to send her on an errand to Grandmother, she would forestall directions and cautions by saying, "Oh, I know the way. I'll follow the road until I come to the house with the red door."

As I said in the beginning, the advantage about red is that it is never dull. One couldn't possibly forget it whether one liked it or not. My friend remembers her grandmother's house because of the red door, and the memory is associated with a picture of a very old lady in voluminous skirts and tight basque stepping out of the door and stooping over old-fashioned larkspur and cockscomb and mignonette and moss roses; or it is associated with a blanket of brilliant snow and dark woods and with the door like the bright tongue in the face of a shaggy gray dog. The house would never have lived in her memories if it had faded with protective coloration into its wooded background.

So with my house. It started out with a terrible handicap. It was threatened with the obliteration of dullness, and unimaginative people had lived in it so many years that it had given up the unequal struggle for distinction and settled to a still brooding. But when I acceded to its request and gave it a touch of rouge, thinking of Venetian moonlight and the lap of water and the distant music (though you and I know that Venetian red has nothing whatever to do with Venice), all the while I was splashing on the paint in the sunlight of a Connecticut spring with the maple overhead dripping light and pollen indiscriminately—when I did this the response of the house was instantaneous.—From "Under Green Apple Boughs," by LUCILE GREBENC. Copyright 1935 by Doubleday, Doran & Company.

From a Castle Top

I FOUND the roof of the Castel del Monte not the least fascinating spot in it; or rather, on it. Thence, from that point of vantage, it was easy, looking down, to assess the extraordinary nature of both house and landscape. The castle opened up beneath, and the country stretched forever away unbroken, except where, in the distance, it sank down to the Adriatic, which lay like a ribbon of deeper blue against the paler blue of the horizon. Still further, miles and miles away in the opposite direction, the enormous bulk of the extinct volcano, Monte Vulture, could just be perceived floating above an almost visionary land of golden streaks and blue shadows. One or two cities nestled nearer, twenty or thirty miles off, between castle and sea, but they were almost hidden in the dark ground. Otherwise there were no other features in this country; only this enormous sloping expanse, cut up into sombre rectangles by its stone walls, and sprinkled freely with stone *trulli*, those homes of vanished tribes. And, from where I stood, the castle itself, the first civilized great house, could be seen to belong essentially to its setting. Complicated in its apparent simplicity, daring in planning and subtle in effect, it nevertheless at once declared its relationship to these singular and primitive stone dwellings, descended from the same rock as they were, built of the same stone, the proud culmination to which all this country had been leading up; a logical but transcendent flowering. And herein resides its genius.—From "Winters of Content," by OSBERT SITWELL. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

All Is Well

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is sometimes referred to as a religion for optimists, the implication being that only those who always look on the bright side of things are led to adopt its teachings. However, even a very slight knowledge of this religion reveals the fact that the optimism of Christian Scientists lies in the recognition of the truth that there is only one real side to look upon, and that is the bright side. God made all that is made, and, according to the Scriptures (Genesis 1:31), "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

It is because they recognize, in a measure, that good is the only reality and always available, that students of Christian Science are able to say in the face of inharmony, as well as in the presence of peace and well-being, "All is well."

Bible students for many generations have been greatly blessed by the story of the Shunammite whose child was raised from the dead by Elisha. Christian Scientists see in this narrative an example of the power of scientific right thought, steadfastly and persistently affirmed in the face of all testimony to the contrary. To all appearance her son was dead. But the mother acknowledged only good. She placed her child "on the bed of the man of God, and shut the door upon him, and went out" (II Kings 4:21), and started on her journey to the prophet. To all questions she replied: "It shall be well. . . . It is well." And the mother's faithfulness was rewarded by proof: the child was restored to her.

Christian Scientists have learned the value of holding to the truth in the face of the evidence of the corporeal senses, and their steadfastness in declaring and realizing that in God's kingdom truly "all is well" wins for them peace, health, and the freedom for which they seek. Error of any kind cannot persist in the presence of the pure thought which is obedient to the First Commandment, which acknowledges and claims only one God and no other.

The suffering which burdens mankind is due to ignorance of God, ignorance of His tender care for His children. God never made man sick, or limited; and His grace is sufficient for the needs of each day.

Christian Science reveals the spiritual nature of the universe, the sinless perfection of man, and the consequent unreality of error. Christian Scientists, understanding these facts to some extent, strive by their purity of thought and steadfast consecration to good to express better health, better morals, and a more adequate sense of supply in their own lives, and so prove that the statement, "All is well," is true and demonstrable.

In the midst of dreams of poverty, hatred and confusion, disease and sorrow, the earnest student of Christian Science is uplifted and sustained by the knowledge that good is triumphant, and that evil is inherently powerless, since God is omnipotent and always present. Even though error seems to be present, God's law is in full and complete operation, uncovering and destroying step by step all that binds and limits humanity.

Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 207): "There is but one primal cause. Therefore there can be no effect from any other cause, and there can be no reality in aught which does not proceed from this great and only cause."

Jesus admonished his followers to become as little children. He realized that the childlike thought expressed that purity so essential to growth. The natural ease with which the child accepts the fact of the allness of good was illustrated in the experience of one in a Christian Science Sunday School, who had a miraculous escape from great danger through knowing and declaring the truth about God and man.

It is the childlike acceptance of the naturalness of good which enables one to say that all is well under all circumstances. There is in reality no terrible enemy of age, lack, unemployment, disease, suffering, or sorrow waiting to destroy us. Health, happiness, joy, freedom, plenty—these are present realities, fruits of a conscious communion with God. With an understanding of this wonderful truth it is not surprising that Christian Scientists sing with rejoicing, "All is well."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Alles Is Wèl

[Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science]

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE [De Christelijke Wetenschap] wordt somtijds een godsdienst voor optimisten genoemd, waarmede bedoeld wordt, dat diegenen, die de dingen altijd van den goeden kant bezien, er toe geleid worden deze leer te aanvaarden. Wanneer men dezen godsdienst ook maar eenigszins leert kennen, gaat men inzien, dat het optimisme van Christian Science gegrond is op de erkenning van het feit, dat er slechts één werkelijke kant aan de dingen is en dat is de goede kant. God heeft alles gemaakt wat gemaakt is en de Bijbel zegt: „God zag al wat Hij gemaakt had, en zie, het was zeer goed" (Genesis 1:31).

Juist omdat degenen, die Christian Science bestudeeren, in zekere mate beseffen, dat het goede de eenige en immer bereikbare werkelijkheid is, zijn zij, zoowel wanneer zij tegenover disharmonie komen te staan, als wanneer vrede en welzijn op hun pad komen, in staat te zeggen: „Alles is wèl."

Door alle eeuwen heen hebben zij, die den Bijbel bestudeeren, een rijken zegen weggedragen van het verhaal over de Sunamietische vrouw, wier kind door den profeet Elisa uit de dooden opgewekt werd. In dit verhaal zien Christian Scientisten een bewijs van de macht van een vastberaden en standvastig volharden in wetenschappelijk denken tegenover alles wat van het tegendeel getuigde. Naar allen schijn was haar zoon gestorven. De moeder erkende echter alleen het goede. Zij legde haar kind op „het bed van den man Gods, daarna sloot zij voor hem toe en ging uit" (2 Kon. 4:21), en ondernam de reis naar den profeet. Op alle vragen, die haar gedaan werden, zeide zij: „Het zal wèl zijn. . . . Het is wèl." En de trouw van de moeder werd beloond: haar kind werd haar teruggegeven.

Christian Scientisten hebben de waarde leeren beseffen van vast te houden aan de waarheid, ten spijt van het getuigenis der stoffelijke zinnen, en hun standvastig verklaren en realiseeren, dat in Gods koninkrijk inderdaad alles wèl is, schenkt hun den vrede, het welzijn en de vrijheid, welke zij zoeken. Dwaling van welken aard ook kan niet blijven bestaan in de tegenwoordigheid van de zuivere gedachte die aan het Eerste Gebod gehoorzaamt, die slechts één God erkent en niet beweert, dat er een andere is.

Het lijden, waaronder het menschdom gebukt gaat, vindt zijn oorsprong in onwetendheid omtrent God, onwetendheid omtrent Zijn teedere zorg voor Zijn kinderen. God heeft nooit den mensch krank of begrensd gemaakt, en Zijn genade is genoeg en voorziet in de nooden van iederen dag.

Christian Science openbaart ons den geestelijken aard van het heelal, de zondelooze volmaaktheid van den mensch en de daaruit voortvloeiende onwerkelijkheid van de dwaling. Waar Christian Scientisten deze waarheden in zekere mate verstaan, streven zij er naar, door zuiverheid van denken en standvastige toewijding aan het goede, een betere gezondheid, betere zeden en een beter begrip van voorziening in hun leven tot uiting te brengen en hierdoor aan te toonen, dat de woorden: „het is wèl," waar zijn en bewijsbaar.

Te midden van den droom van armoede, van haat en verwarring, van krankheid en leed, wordt een ernstige Christian Scientist staande gehouden en omhoog geheven door zijn weten, dat het goede zegeviert en dat het kwade uiteraard machteloos moet zijn, aangezien God almachtig en immertegenwoordig is. Al schijnt ook de dwaling tegenwoordig te zijn, toch werkt de wet Gods in onbelemmerde volmaaktheid en openbaart en vernietigt zij stap voor stap alles waardoor het menschdom gebonden en begrensd is.

Mary Baker Eddy schrijft in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (blz. 207): „Er is slechts één primaire oorzaak. Derhalve kan er geen gevolg wezen van welke andere oorzaak ook, en kan er geen werkelijkheid zijn in iets dat niet voortkomt uit deze groote en alleenige oorzaak."

Jezus vermaande zijn volgelingen te worden als de kinderkens. Hij zag in, dat de kinderlijke gedachte die reinheid uitdrukte, welke onontbeerlijk is voor allen groei. De spontaneiteit, waarmede het kind aanneemt, dat het alzijn van het goede de waarheid is, werd bewezen door een ondervinding van een leerling in een Christian Science Zondagsschool, die op wonderbaarlijke wijze aan een groot gevaar ontkwam door zijn weten en verklaren van de waarheid omtrent God en den mensch.

Het kinderlijk aanvaarden van het natuurlijke van het goede is hetgeen ons in staat stelt onder alle omstandigheden te zeggen, dat alles wèl is. In werkelijkheid is er geen gevaarlijke vijand in den vorm van ouderdom, gebrek, werkeloosheid, ziekte, lijden of smart, die op wacht staat om ons te vernietigen. Welzijn, geluk, blijdschap, vrijheid en overvloed zijn immer-tegenwoordige werkelijkheden, vruchten van bewust gemeenschap oefenen met God. Het is niet verwonderlijk dat Christian Scientisten, waar zij deze wondervolle waarheid verstaan, juichend zingen kunnen: „Alles is wèl."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgeversgemootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Chrysanthemums

CHRYSANTHEMUMS are here again;
Though skies are dull and sere leaves blow,
The firelight flickers on the pane
And warm the walls and ceilings glow;
And in a mass of shaggy heads
Amidst their leaves of curling green,
All yellows, bronzes, browns and reds,
Are hints of glories that have been.

Warm days of summer, misty nights,
Gay gardens, stacks of gilded sheaves,
Villages pricked with evening lights,
And woods of autumn-tinted leaves:
And land-fires with their leaping blaze,
All live once more amongst these blooms
Reviving golden yesterdays
Within the walls of cozy rooms.

ELIZABETH FLEMING

Chinese Lady With Fan

IN HER pale slow fingers
The gossamer fan
Of mauve silk
Floats in the air
Like the petal of a flower;
And the poem
Which a gracious friend
Has painted upon it
Seems to her
Like a little tune
Blown softly on the wind.

M. M. M.

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With Key to the Scriptures
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Reputations of No Avail In Golf Championships

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., Sept. 16—Reputation has no value in golf. That is the first lesson to be learned when any golfer enters a championship, such as the current fortieth United States amateur tournament, now in progress at the Garden City Golf Club. You may be a present or former champion, a member of a select international team, or the low handicap player or best qualifier from your home section; but if you cannot produce the needed strokes to win the holes when you require them, your chances of retaining or increasing your reputation are nil.

This lesson was fully and amply illustrated yesterday, when utter unknowns, qualifying in the championship for the first time, scored victories over such players as Hector Thomson, British champion; Dr. William Tweddell, captain of the British Walker Cup team; C. Ross Somerville, Canadian champion and a former American winner, Jess W. Sweetser and Jesse P. Guilford, also former champions, and most of the star players selected for the British and American Walker Cup teams.

Colgate Captain Wins

Henry J. Kowal of Hamilton, N. Y., a minor qualifier at Winged Foot, was the instrument of the defeat of Thomson. He is captain of the Colgate golf team, and staging a series of sensational putts all the way around, with 3's on the first three holes, scored a victory by 4 up and 2 to go.

A rally by Roger Peacock of Washington, when trailing all the way to the fifteenth, won the next three holes from Dr. Tweddell and gave him a home-hole victory. In both of these cases it was putting that finally settled the issue, and that is another golf lesson of the tourney. You must confine your putts to no more than two, and better this occasionally, if you would win championships.

It was traps and wild shooting that accounted for the defeat of Somerville, at the hands of David L. Davis, a Texan. The latter was also inclined towards wildness, and par was far ahead most of the time.

Against these upsets, it is only fair to say that several very meritorious performances were staged. Francis Ouimet, former champion, and captain of the 1936 United States Walker Cup team, displayed most of his oldtime skill, in his debut against John M. Biggs. Although slipping occasionally on control he ran out his match at 5 up, 3 to play.

Campbell the Star

But the star performance was staged by Albert R. (Scotty) Campbell, the Seattle member of the United States Walker Cup team, who scored the most impressive victory of the tourney so far, winning from Jack Routh, 8 up, ending up on the eleventh hole.

The very biggest upsets came near the end, when three young favorites from the American Walker Cup team, Walter Emery, runnerup to Lawson Little last year, Reynolds Smith, the Texan, and Charles R. Yates of Atlanta, were eliminated by Gordon Taylor, the young Canadian, W. E. Holt Jr., of Syracuse, and Judd L. Brumley ,of Knoxville, Tenn., none of them ever heard of before this season.

No Mistake About This Being a Dartmouth Football Team

Robert Downes Studio

A Tentative Lineup Posed by the Big Green, With the 1936 Captain, Gordon Bennett, in Right Tackle Position. The Dartmouths Are Hastening Toward the Holy Cross Game, Oct. 10

Auburn Expected To Rate Highly In The Southeastern

AUBURN, Ala., Sept. 16 (AP)—Auburn, after years of gunning for upset football victories, suddenly finds itself this season on the spot as Southeastern Conference favorite.

Chief reasons for Auburn's return to prominence in Coach Jack Meagher's third season are 12 seniors, headed by Walter Gilbert, 200-pound center who was voted the South's best last year.

The Tigers' first-string roster lists only seniors, with the exception of the halfbacks, Jimmie Fenton and Billy Hitchcock, who plugged the same gaps as sophomores last season.

Tackle and fullback material is inadequate for the grueling schedule Auburn faces this fall, largely due to the loss of Haygood Patterson, all-southeastern tackle, and Buny O'Rourke, fullback.

Roton at Tackle

Herbert Roton will fill the gap at tackle, with Wilton Kilgore stepping into the fullback job. Reserves for these "gap-closers" are scarce.

The Tiger line, built around Gilbert, is streamlined for speed, but rugged enough to handle bruising assignments. The forwards average 187 pounds. Gilbert, exceptional as a diagnostician, is the keystone of defense play.

At guards are Frank Gantt and Sam McCroskey, with Roton and Hugh Rodgers at tackle and Joel Eaves and Hamp Williams at ends—a line to gladden a coach's heart.

Difficult Schedule

The offensive burden will fall to Billy Hitchcock and Jimmie Fenton. Hitchcock, brother to Auburn's all-America Jimmy of 1932, will handle the punting, passing and share the running duties from left halfback. Fenton, not so versatile, is a dangerous ball carrier.

Biggest obstacle to an undefeated season at Auburn is not a lack of seasoned gridmen, but a hard schedule that sends the Tigers from Detroit to San Francisco. The schedule:

Sept. 25—Birmingham-Southern at Montgomery (night game).
Oct 3—Tulane at New Orleans; 10—Tennessee at Knoxville; 17—Detroit at Detroit; 24—Georgia at Columbus, Ga.; 31—Santa Clara at San Francisco.
Nov. 7—Georgia Tech at Atlanta; 14—Louisiana State at Birmingham; 21—Loyola of New Orleans at Auburn; 28—Florida at Montgomery.

Crisler Bemoans Lack of Reserves On Tiger Eleven

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 16 (AP)—Seventy-two candidates for the Princeton football team answered the call for opening practice yesterday, but Coach Fritz Crisler bemoaned a lack of adequate reserves.

All was not gloom in the coaching outlook, however, for example, "There's a raft of ends and we don't know yet who's who."

Someone suggested that, judging by the bulk of some of the regulars, Crisler shouldn't need a large number of reserves.

The Tiger awoke from its summer lethargy and started limbering up its muscles for the gridiron wars with vim. Practice was held both morning and afternoon, with live tackling part of the first day's program.

The long morning session was devoted primarily to interpretation of the Crisler shift for the benefit of the flock of sophomore hopefuls. The afternoon brought forth blocking, passing, kicking and tackling classes.

Seven different backfields swung into action during the afternoon, seeking synchronization. With the veteran Steve Cullinan at center, a group composed entirely of lettermen, held the center of attention. Ken Sandbach was in the signal-calling role, supported by Jim Marks, Jack White and Chick Kaufman.

Campbell Dickson's end candidates were ordered to don helmets and try nailing the backs on the receiving end of punts. Tad Weiman put tackles and guards through a review of the fundamentals of blocking.

Three Favorites Have Same Scores

DIXIE, Que., Sept. 16 (AP)—Without so much as an outstanding upset, 16 women golfers, four of them from the United States, shot their way into the second round of the Canadian women's open championship at the Royal Montreal Golf Club yesterday.

At the head of the parade were Champion Ada MacKenzie of Toronto, five times holder of the title; Margery Kirkham, the medalist and former champion from Montreal, and Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., outstanding challenger from below the border line.

The three favorites came through by the identical scores—5 and 4. The defending titleholder eliminated Margaret Symington of Montreal Miss Kirkham turned back Dorothy Staniforth of Lucerne, Que., and Miss Miley defeated Mrs. C. R. Harbaugh of Willoughby, Ohio.

Marion McDougall of Portland, Ore., and Mrs. T. Rudel and Marjorie Harrison, both of New York City, also survived the first round. Miss McDougall breezed to 6-and-5 victory over Mrs. Leo Dolan of Ottawa; Mrs. Rudel disposed of Heather Leslie, Winnipeg, 4 and 3 and Miss Harrison eliminated Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen of Toronto by the same score.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	96	48	.667
Chicago	78	65	.545
Washington	77	68	.531
Detroit	76	68	.528
Cleveland	75	68	.524
Boston	72	73	.493
St. Louis	51	90	.362
Philadelphia	49	94	.343

Results Sept. 15

Cleveland 13, Boston 2.
New York 7, Chicago 1.
Detroit 8, Philadelphia 5.
Washington 13, St. Louis 7.
Washington 6, St. Louis 1.

Better Numbers To Adorn Shirts Of Iowa Players

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Iowa—From the topmost row of the stadium, you should be able to identify University of Iowa football players without too much eye strain.

For the numerals on the backs of the black jerseys, eight inches high, are of brilliant yellow silk, as are the five-inch ones on the fronts, thereby considerably aiding visibility.

The 1936 Hawkeye player, except for the better numerals, will be an exact counterpart of the last year's athlete as to uniform. Elwyn Shain, equipment manager, announced.

He will wear: brilliant gold headgear, black jersey with yellow numbers, gold rubberized silk pants, black stockings, special light shoes with five cleats on toes for linemen and four for backs.

Iowa dads and American Legion members, who usually have a "day" exclusively their own during the University of Iowa's football season, will share one next Fall.

The Purdue game in Hawkeye Stadium Nov. 14 has been designed as both Dad's Day and American Legion Day. This was done because the Iowans have only two major home games—the Illinois contest at homecoming and the Purdue affair.

Accompanying many Legion posts will be drum and bugle corps, ready for competition in the stadium before the game. Legion Day has been scheduled for the third year; Dad's Day will have its fifteenth renewal.

Oklahoma Looking for End, Tackle and Shifty Halfback

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORMAN, Okla., Sept. 16—A fast shifty ball-carrier, to spell Melbourne "Nig" Robertson, a left tackle to take J. W. "Dub" Wheeler's place, a right end to sub for John Miskovsky and a host of experienced reserves are Maj. Lawrence "Biff" Jones's most pressing needs as his Oklahoma squad prepares for the 1936 season.

Robertson, Wheeler and Miskovsky, all key players, are gone. So are Capt. Morris McDannald and Mickey Parks, centers; Ken Little, Harry Ellis and Wesley Beck, guards; Casey Cason and Dewey Tennyson, tackles; Jack Harris, end; Karey Fuqua, Delmar Steinbock, Vivien Nemecek, Raleigh Francis and Ben Poynor, backs. Sixteen lettermen were lost and that throws a heavy burden on untried sophomore talent.

But the Sooners should be formidable, nevertheless. They'll have Bill Breeden, a 200-pound fullback. In Elmo "Bo" Hewes and Al Corrotto, Oklahoma has two fine blocking backs. Connie Ahrens is a great guard and Fred Ball, his helper, not far behind. Ralph Brown will be back at tackle, spotting opponents 20 to 30 pounds but still wriggling through to block punts and hurry the passer. William "Red" Conkright, peppery center, has another year.

The team's most pressing need is for experienced tackles, but Brown is the only one. However, Tom Stidham, the big Creek line coach, has been patiently tutoring three squad men, Ford Ellsworth, 195, Tom Short, 195, and Bill Estell, 215, and two sophomores, Earl Grace, 200, and Jack Reaves, 204, and some of them should come through.

End Coach Frank Moore has his troubles, too. Until mid-season, Oklahoma's end play last year was very ragged. However, Moore has worked hard to correct the defects and the ends looked improved in spring drill. Pete Smith, 190, John Bridges, 165, and Dean Cutchall, 160, are all lettermen. Two sophomores who are making them hustle are Walter "Waddy" Young, 190, and Clay Casey, 190.

Letter backs returning besides Breeden, Hewes and Corrotto include Woodrow Huddleston, Indian triple-threat, and Raphael Boudreau, of Purcell. Huddleston is a cool kicker and passer and a trick runner. Boudreau also kicks, passes and runs. He threw the touchdown-pass to Hewes against Texas last fall, booted a 26-yard field goal to start the scoring against Iowa State, and won the Colorado game with a thrilling 40-yard placekick.

It is the Oklahoma line that must suffer chiefly from lack of reserves. Conkright is the only center with game experience and Brown and Ellsworth the only tackles. The coaches are experimenting with four green centers, Jim Brockman, squad man, and Verne Mullens, Joe Kraft and Norvel Locke, sophomores.

The opening game will be against Tulsa university at Norman Sept. 26. Vic Hurt, new Tulsa coach, is introducing the "serial circus" system devised by Ray Morrison and used so successfully last year by Southern Methodist, which Hurt helped Matty Bell coach. The Sooners know they'll face trouble in this game and are busy preparing to meet it.

Nebraska, with crushing power, and this clever kicking of Sam Francis, is the big favorite to win the "Big Six" championship, Major Jones believes. However the race for second place looks like a wide-open affair with Kansas State's senior team, Missouri's "Up and Comers," and Oklahoma all about even. And soon as it gets experience, Ad Lindsey's promising sophomore aggregation from Kansas may cause trouble.

Backfield Candidates Are Being Shifted at Wisconsin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 16—"They are coming along fine, slow in many spots but definitely on the upgrade." So spoke Harry Stuhldreher, head coach of the University of Wisconsin football candidates, after the Badgers had gone through the first few days of practice.

Forty-six candidates turned out for the varsity team and the most interesting development of the early practice period was Coach Stuhldreher's shifts of backfield candidates. Due to the loss of such good triple-threat backs as Emmett Mortell, Johnny Wilson and Bob Ternes, Stuhldreher found himself confronted with a shortage of halfbacks, especially left halfbacks.

To meet this situation, he has shifted Howard Weiss, outstanding sophomore fullback from Fort Atkinson, to left halfback and placed two halfbacks, Herb Paul of Rice Lake and Joe Idziorek of Superior, at fullback. Weiss had previously been considered the probable understudy to Eddie Jankowski, veteran fullback—if and when Eddie regains eligibility.

Weiss Develops Rapidly

Weiss has, however, come along si rapidly that it seemed inadvisable to plot his 1936 career on the basis of a seat on the bench when Jankowski is in the ball games. The big Fort Atkinson lad has weight—195 pounds of it—and he is evidently considered fast enough for the running halfback's job. In addition, Weiss is just about the best punter and forward passer on the squad.

One reason Weiss could be spared from fullback reserve duty is the encouraging showing of Cliff Barrett, former Fond du Lac High School ace. Barrett was sensational as a freshman three years ago, then he dropped out of college, and when he returned last year, weighed 230 pounds—about 30 pounds of it "excess baggage." In addition, he was injured the first week of the 1935 spring drills.

Two weeks ago, Barrett returned to Madison in splendid condition. He weighed 199 pounds and declared his leg "as good as new." If the big fellow keeps up the pace at which he has started and really "puts out," he will see considerable action this fall and be ready for regular duty a year hence.

Paul and Idziorek are not exactly the physical types of conventional fullbacks, both being middleweights whose past experience has been gained playing halfback. But Coach Stuhldreher was a teammate of Elmer Layden when the present Notre Dame head coach, a mere 155-pound sprinter, was dashing and slashing his way through all opponents and confounding the critics who thought him too light for the plugging position. It may be that Stuhldreher visions another Layden in Paul or Idziorek.

From Left to Right End

Another significant shift sent Leonard Lovshin from left end back to the right wing position which he played regularly for two years. With Loveshin and Stan Haukedahl defending the right wing, that side will be well manned defensively and also strong offensively, as both boys know how to work on opposing tackles and are good pass receivers.

Coach Stuhldreher evidently believes that he is pretty well equipped with ends, despite the loss of Bob Null, two-year veteran, and John Budde, junior major letter-winner, for he has shifted Harlan Palmer, probably his best sophomore end prospect, to tackle. Palmer, who hails from Reedsburg, weighs 194 pounds and is fast and rugged.

Practice will be held on the two-a-day schedule until classes start, Sept. 23. The morning workouts are devoted to signal and offensive formation drills, with the heavier body contact work reserved for the afternoon sessions. All practice sessions are closed, except to accredited sports writers.

Cancel Caledonian Meet

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—The New York Caledonian Club canceled its track and field meet, scheduled for Thursday night at the Yankee Stadium, late yesterday after a series of conferences failed to bring about the restoration of Jesse Owens's unimpaired amateur status in time to have him run. Owens, winner of four Olympic gold medals, had been sought as the featured attraction of the meet, in which such stars as Glenn Cunningham, Gene Venzke, Earle Meadows and Glenn Morris also were slated to appear. When it was found impossible to arrange things so the Ohio State Negro could appear, the promoters decided to cancel the entire meet.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	85	56	.603
St. Louis	81	61	.570
Chicago	80	63	.559
Pittsburgh	77	66	.538
Cincinnati	71	71	.500
Boston	64	76	.457
Brooklyn	60	81	.426
Philadelphia	49	93	.345

Results Sept. 15

All games postponed.

Yale Football Squad Given Severe Drilling

GALES FERRY, Conn., Sept. 15 (AP)—Fifty-eight candidates for the Yale varsity football team engaged in two "light" workouts here today and trooped to their evening meal a weary group of young men.

Eager to get the conditioning formalities over with, Head Coach Raymond "Ducky" Pond and Maj. Frank Wandell, veteran trainer, put the squad through vigorous calisthenics drills and a lengthy session on gridiron fundamentals during the first workout of 1936.

Surveying the squad after the practice sessions, Wandell said he palnned to have the gridders run about three miles per day in addition to their other drills.

The squad already had an inkling of the type of plays it will use against Yale's tough opposition this fall as Pond devoted part of the session to a blackboard drill. The mentor then ordered a dummy scrimmage to familiarize the players with signals and the formations already given them.

He selected several veterans of the 1935 team to form the varsity line-up in the dummy drill. Bob Beckwith held the center position, Charlie Miller, and Bill Dickens were at guard posts, tackles were Henry Wright and Fred Peterson and Capt. Larry Kelley and Bob Carey were on the flanks. Charles Ewart quarterbacked the squad, Al Hessberg was at fullback and Anthony Mott and Clint Frank were halfbacks.

Buffalo Retains Nighbor

PEMBROKE, Ont., Sept. 16 (Canadian Press)—Frank Nighbor has been re-engaged as manager and coach of the Buffalo club in the International Hockey League for the coming season.

Wingbacks Are Coming

TINY THORNHILL, coach of Stanford's Rose Bowl champions, is one of the chief students of Warner wingback football. He played under the originator of the system at Pitt and served as Pop Warner's assistant at Stanford. Every Stanford team bossed by Thornhill has played in the Rose Bowl—in 1933, 1934 and 1935. And remember, Stanford beat Southern Methodist last New Year's Day. Now Thornhill tells why wingbacks win. . . . His series of 12 terse, illustrated articles, "*WINGBACKS*, A Primer of the Warner System," starts Monday, Sept. 21, in The Christian Science Monitor.

White Sox Lead Four-Club Race Behind Yankees

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The only race now of interest in the American League—that four-club battle for second place—became more complicated yesterday. While the White Sox, present holders of the runner-up position, were losing to the champion Yankees, the Tigers and Indians were winning single contests and the Senators were taking a doubleheader.

These results left the third-place Washington club only two games in back of the White Sox; Detroit only one game in the rear of Washington, and Cleveland the same distance behind Detroit. The Red Sox, in the race for a first-division berth a week ago, have dropped four full games behind the Indians and are practically out of the running.

Yanks Widen Lead

After capturing seven straight, the White Sox were stopped by the Yankees yesterday, 7 to 1. The victory put the New Yorkers 17½ engagements ahead of the Sox and closer to the all-time record for a pennant winner's lead, which is 19 games. Monte Pearson, Yankee right-hander, gained his nineteenth triumph, although forced out of action in the eighth inning by a slight mishap.

The Senators over-powered the Browns in the first game of the doubleheader at St. Louis, piling up 19 hits in winning, 13 to 7. Joe Kuhel and Fred Sington, the latter recently called in from Chattanooga, drove in six runs betwen them. Big Buck Newsom pitched a one-hit game in the second, Lyn Lary spoiling his chances of getting his second major league no-hitter. It was Newsom's second one-hit victory this season.

With Schoolboy Rowe on the mound, the Tigers beat the Athletics, 8 to 5. The A's got to the Schoolboy for 11 hits, but he was effective with the bases occupied. The Tigers batted Hod Lisenbee out of the box with a six-run rally in the fourth. Bob Johnson and Frank Higgins hit homers for the Athletics.

Trosky Leads Indians

A sensational burst of slugging by Hal Trosky was largely responsible for Cleveland's 13-to-2 triumph over the Red Sox. The big first baseman hit two homers, a double and single for a perfect day, and drove in seven runs. He scored two others himself. Jennings Poindexter, formerly of Little Rock, was Boston's starting pitcher. The youngster walked four Indians in the opening inning, however, and retired with only one out.

Trosky now has 40 home runs. He is eight behind Lou Gehrig, the major league leader, and two in front of Jimmy Foxx.

As all four National League games were postponed for various reasons, four doubleheaders are scheduled for today. Of the flag contenders, the Giants meet the Pirates, the Cubs face the Bees and the Cardinals oppose the Phillies.

The Cards and Cubs are about ready to concede the pennant to the Giants. In an interview in Boston yesterday, Manager Charley Grimm of the Chicago club admitted that a favorable schedule should enable the Terrymen to retain their lead through the remaining games. The Giants are 4½ contests in advance of the Cards.

The Gashouse Gang probably hasn't given up, but it might as well. While the Giants are closing their season against the Phillies, Dodgers and Bees, the Cards must face the Cubs, Pirates and Reds.

Columbia Defeats Lafayette

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—The Columbia football team faced its first competition of the practice season yesterday, meeting Lafayette in an informal scrimmage. They battled vigorously for three hours, with the Lions scoring three touchdowns. One score came when Sid Luckman intercepted a pass and ran 30 yards; another on a short line buck by Johnny Hudasky, and the third on Joe Vollmer's 15-yard dash off tackle. All three came early in the clash. The Lafayette starting lineup included nine members of last year's freshman team and only two veterans, Captain Snyder at left tackle and Kanzler at left end.

Sington Wins Close Race

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 16 (AP)—Freddie Sington, late of the Chattanooga Lookouts, and Joe Dwyer of Nashville almost finished in a tie for the Southern Association batting championship. Only .00006 of a percentage point separated the two and an official recheck will be necessary to determine the winner. The final unofficial tabulation released by the league statistician today showed Sington's average .38403 and Dwyer's .38397. Sington, former all-America tackle from Alabama, went to the Washington Senators after playing in 142 games.

Cox Resigns at Kansas

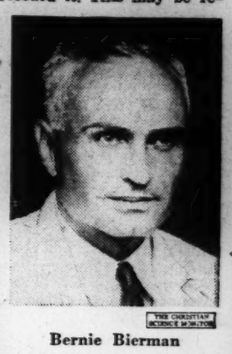
LAWRENCE, Kan., Sept. 16 (AP)—F. C. (Phog) Allen, director of athletics at University of Kansas, announced yesterday James Cox, chief of the training staff here the last seven years, had resigned to accept a similar post at Harvard University.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Another Football Season Here

WITH the candidates for the Harvard, Yale and Princeton football teams joining those of the other colleges of the United States in preparation for the opening games and the strenuous program which is to find the team that will be entitled to claim the mythical championship of 1936, gridiron fans the country over are girding themselves for what promises to be a bigger and better football season than any of the many which have preceded it. This may be regarded as quite a large claim when one stops to recall those seasons which have gone before; but unless all signs fail, the battles for the various conference, sectional as well as national honors of 1936 should result in great contests marked by brilliant individual and team performances.



Bernie Bierman

Where Will Minnesota and Princeton Be?

Minnesota and Princeton were the two elevens which had a right to lay claim to the 1935 national title, with the Gophers generally getting the call. Where will the two finish the 1936 season is now the big question. That they will be up around the top is certain. Coach Bernie Bierman will have to fill a number of vacancies; but he appears to have plenty of high-class material at hand. The same holds true with Coach Crisler at Princeton, with the finding of two high-class ends promising to be the latter's most difficult task. The Tigers will again be facing an easier schedule than Minnesota, which should help carry them through another undefeated season. The Gophers will be called upon to play one of their strongest opponents on their opening day when they meet Washington at Seattle, and if Coach Bierman can hurdle this opponent, his chances of leading the nation will be exceedingly bright.

On the Pacific Coast

Turning to the Pacific Coast Conference, where Stanford, U. C. L. A. and California finished the 1935 season in a three-way tie, California and U. C. L. A. are expected to show as much strength as last season, while Stanford has some gaping holes to fill. But all three of these teams will have to show better football this fall than last if they are to keep Washington from leading the race, as the Huskies start out with the best prospects of any eleven in the Conference. Southern California turned in one of its worst seasons last fall; but Coach Howard Jones expects that his Trojans of 1936 will be an entirely different proposition.

In Southern Circles

Southern Methodist and Louisiana State, which led the Southwest and Southeast last fall, are in for stern opposition. The former lost 19 lettermen, including Wilson and Spain, from last year, and if Coach Bell can replace them this year and again head the Conference standing, he will be entitled to rank at the top of the American coaches. Louisiana State has lost some fine players; but the reserve material which is back should keep the team well up in the standing, and with Major Neyland back as head coach at Tennessee, the Volunteers are sure to enjoy better times.

Former Champion Sets Pace in Senior Golf

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 16 (AP)—Dr. George T. Gregg of Pittsburgh, the champion in 1929 and 1932, set the pace in the first round of the United States senior golf championship yesterday with a gross score of 38-39—77 over the Apawamis course.

Gregg, playing in class D—for men from 60 to 64 years old, gained a one-stroke lead over W. R. Tuckerman of the Burning Tree club, Bethesda, Md., who was in the 55-59 years class. Five players with 79's were Francis C. Newton, Roundhill, Conn.; and Raleigh W. Lee, Columbus, Ohio, in the 60-64 class and Alfred Morrell, Greenwich, Conn.; A. W. Haigh, Westchester Hills, N. Y., and J. K. Wadley, Texarkana, Ark., in the 55-59 division.

The lowest score in the class for players 75 years and older was 96 by C. B. McLellan of Pelham, N. Y. A total of 129 players, about half the field, played.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Hal Trosky, Indians—Hit two homers and drove in seven runs against Red Sox.

George Selkirk, Yankees—Hit two doubles and single, driving in two runs, against White Sox.

Joe Kuhel and Buck Newsom, Senators—Former's single and two doubles sent three runs across in twin bill opener; Newsom stopped Browns with one hit in nightcap.

Schoolboy Rowe, Tigers—Helped win his own ball game against Athletics with two-run double.

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Commerce and Finance

Durant, Formerly G. M. Head, Opens N. J. Food Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASBURY PARK, N. J.—Seeking to recoup his fortunes, William C. Durant, who clerked in a grocery store before organizing the General Motors Corporation, with subsequent gain and loss of enormous sums, again is in the food business as manager of the North Asbury Park Market.

On Feb. 9, Mr. Durant filed a petition in bankruptcy with the United States District Court of New York, estimating liabilities of $914,231 and listing as assets only $250 in clothing.

May Start Food Chain

New Jersey housewives rushed to purchase the sales leaders advertised by "W. C. Durant, the new manager, at your service," when the market opened. Mr. Durant's business associates described the enterprise as an effort to obtain a maximum return from property which the one-time financier controls. They stressed that Mr. Durant had been interested in food merchandising for years, and that if the market were sucessful, it might be the first of a chain.

Many bargains were available. Two loaves of bread were offered for 12 cents and a five-pound bag of sugar for 15 cents. Potatoes sold at 10 pounds for 20 cents.

The market is located in a one-story building which Mr. Durant built during "boom" days to display automotive products. Since last fall, the building has been used as a market, but its original signs still show faintly beneath the painted exterior. It did not come into Mr. Durant's personal supervision until Aug. 15, according to business associates, at which time he decided to establish a market and conduct it himself.

While Mr. Durant was not present at the opening, a nephew, Wallace R. Willett, was in charge as assistant manager.

At the time he filed the petition in bankruptcy, Mr. Durant issued a statement that his creditors would receive equal consideration and that "if fortune favors me, all will be paid in full." To explain the bankruptcy filing, he said that action by a small minority of his creditors had prevented him giving his best efforts to rebuilding his fortune. His pledge recalled the financial revival which he staged after 1910, when he was forced to relinquish control of General Motors Corporation.

Lost Two Big Fortunes

Between the panic of 1910 and the depression of 1932, Mr. Durant again lost his personal fortune in the post-war decline of 1920. Escaping the stock market crash of 1929, he was said to have lost heavily through commitments made early in the depression.

Mr. Durant entered business as a clerk in his grandfather's grocery store and mill at Flint, Mich., later becoming secretary of the Flint Water Works at $25 a month. Acquiring a carriage plant on a capital of $2000, he later organized the Buick Motor Company from the Flint Wagon Works and then welded a number of motor manufacturers into the General Motors Corporation.

When he was forced to resign as president of General Motors, he organized the Chevrolet Motor Company on a small capital, building it into an organization with assets of $94,000,000. Through acquisition of stock, he was again returned to control of General Motors, making the corporation eight times larger before losing his grasp again in the recent depression.

$981,826,050 of New U. S. Bonds Allotted

WASHINGTON (AP)—Announcing the final result of the Treasury's fall financing, Secretary Morgenthau said a total of $981,826,050 of the 20-23 year 2¾ per cent bonds had been allotted.

He reported that $469,695,250 of subscriptions. The original cash offering was $400,000,000, but Mr. Morgenthau exercised his authority to increase this.

A total of $511,860,800 of the new bonds was allocated for exchange for 1.5 per cent notes which matured Sept. 15. The note maturity totaled $514,000,000, and exchanges thus fell below the total maturity by only about $2,200,000.

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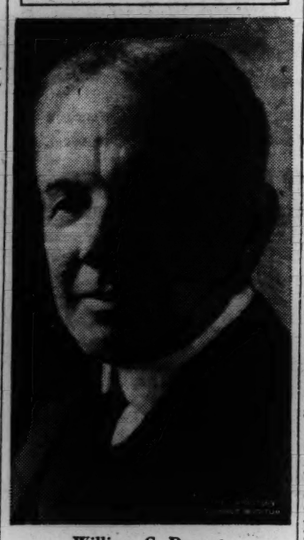

William C. Durant
Former President of General Motors Corporation

Cotton Consumed in August Greater Than Year Previous

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cotton consumed during August is reported by the federal census bureau to have totaled 574,289 bales of lint and 65,382 bales of linters, compared with 603,203 and 70,246 during July this year, and 408,325 and 59,102, respectively, during August last year.

Cotton on hand Aug. 31 was reported held as follows: In consuming establishments, 752,219 bales of lint and 153,062 of linters, compared with 898,084 and 182,137 on July 31 this year, and 648,533 and 164,342 on Aug. 31 last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 4,336,724 bales of lint and 29,693 of linters, compared with 3,924,101 and 35,038 on July 31 this year, and 5,895,412 and 27,845 on Aug. 31 last year.

August imports totaled 12,671 bales, compared with 20,305 in July and 8002 in August last year.

Exports during August totaled 182,487 bales of lint and 10,585 of linters, compared with 156,262 and 19,331 in July, and 241,484 and 10,662 in August last year.

Cotton spindles active during August totaled 23,433,658, compared with 23,249,572 in July this year, and 22,046,186 in August last year.

Cotton consumed during August in cotton-growing states totaled 480,546 bales, compared with 504,321 in July this year, and 342,899 in August last year.

Pennsylvania Folk Honoring Steel Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TARENTUM, Penna. — Harry E. Sheldon, president of the Allegheny Steel Company and for 35 years a resident of the Allegheny River Valley, will be honored on Sept. 17 by the citizens of Brackenridge, Tarentum, Natrona Heights and Harrison Township, when about 32,000 inhabitants in this vicinity take a holiday from all business activities and otherwise appropriately pay tribute to this citizen.

More than 90 per cent of the 7000 employees of Allegheny Steel are residents of these communities and their chief income, received from the steel company, and now well in excess of $1,000,000 monthly, is the mainstay of all local business. In 25 years or more the interruption of this source of income by shutdowns of the plant, due to labor troubles or lack of orders, has aggregated scarcely one week. Mr. Sheldon is today the active head of the business and may be found every day at his office or, more likely, in the plant.

Frozen Food Processing Gains on Pacific Coast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash. — Freezing fresh vegetables, berries and certain varieties of fruits for shipment to distant markets is a development here which is expected to bring considerable monetary benefit to Pacific coast growers. Freezing of fruits and vegetables is not new except as it affects the food industry in this part of the country.

H. C. Smith, who has worked intimately in connection with the freezing process used, has returned from a trip to New York during which he made observations on the condition of five carloads of fresh peas shipped frozen from Seattle. Some difficulty has been experienced in maintaining the correct temperature on cold-pack shipments in refrigerator cars. A temperature of near or below zero, Farenheit, is required, while ordinary fruit and vegetable shipments are moved at a temperature of 40 degrees or slightly above.

Investment Banker Says Finance Concerns Do Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Va. — Declaring that properly managed finance companies have passed through depression in a way to gain the public's confidence in this kind of investment, Stanwood G. Bradlee, partner in Jackson & Curtis, Boston investment bankers, further told the convention of the National Association of Sales Finance Companies that the country's business as a whole is profoundly affected by the standards prevailing in sales finance.

"Unless your business is operated properly and successfully, prosperity will be severely handicapped; for, as you all so well know, major lines of industry, in many cases, have become dependent for volume upon time sales. In other words, we fully recognize and appreciate the economic importance of finance companies as a sustaining and accelerating factor in general business activity," Mr. Bradlee said.

Franco-German Currency Accord Makes Progress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—German hopes of an "alignment of currencies" and increased trade with France, recently discussed in visits between Governor Schacht and M. Labeyrie, governor of the Bank of France, have now taken stage again with the presence here of Paul Bastid, French minister of commerce, on his return from Warsaw. During the past three years, excluding the Saar, the total of Franco-German trade, which in 1933 reached a quarterly average of 154,000,000 marks, had fallen in the second quarter of 1936 to 83,000,000, a drop of 45 per cent.

Apart from the debts which Germany owes France, she still has an active trade balance with her neighbor. Since August, 1935, the best that can be said of trade relations between the two states is that these haven't developed into a trade war. The trade treaty which has been operating since 1927 practically ceased to operate on August 1, 1934, and from a year later the compensation agreement introduced meanwhile virtually became simply an agreement for the liquidation of debts and old balances.

Today Germany is feeling pinched by the lack of raw materials and foresees a still more serious lack in key manufactures, with attendant consequences of closed factories and part-time labor. Hence it appears much more amenabe to co-operation at the present time. Whatever may be the ultimate practical worth of the new four-year plan announced by Hitler at the party rally at Nuremberg, a tremendous amount of money will still have been expended before operating it and it will take some time before any results are shown.

Concerning the alignment of currencies it is understood that Germany will not take radical measures in its currency policy before an agreement with other states has been effected, including England and United States. But the opening up of international trade, it is said here, would certainly help toward a better atmosphere for currency understanding as well as a clearer air for political discussion.

Larger Pay Rolls As Business Gains In Chicago District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Increasing industrial pay rolls and a rush by home owners and prospective builders to complete residential rehabilitation and construction are outstanding features of general business here, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

There is no spurt in factory pay roll additions, but several of the larger companies indicate that the policy of making small but steady weekly increases in personnel will be continued.

Residential building is increasing in the suburbs. The result has been a marked pickup in employment in the ranks of skilled labor.

Retail trade benefited by the re-opening of the schools, with last-minute demands for children's and youths' needs contributing heavily to turnover. Wholesale transactions in early winter and holiday wares continue unabated. Better rural conditions are benefiting both the Chicago middlemen and mail order houses.

Money Group Elects Board of Governors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The selection of a group of important economists to study and develop the American system of money and banking has been announced by Joseph E. Goodbar, an attorney and monetary authority of New York and Boston.

Dr. Goodbar, president of the Society for Stability in Money and Banking, made public the names of the men who were elected to the board of governors of the society as follows:

Dean Roscoe Pound, of Harvard Law School; H. Parker Willis, professor of banking at Columbia university; Thomas C. Boushall, president of the Morris Plan Bank of Richmond, Va.; Dean Charles C. Fichtner, of the College of Business Administration of the University of Arkansas; Prof. E. A. Kincaid, of the University of Virginia; George E. Roberts, New York banker; C. R. Sattgast, president of Sioux Falls college, and Thomas M. Steele, president of the First National Bank and Trust Company of New Haven, Conn.

Economics In Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

if the NRA had "prevailed during the first quarter of the century, much of the industrial progress and the rise in the standard of living that came therefrom would never have been enjoyed."

From time to time the writer has given on the financial pages his own economic reasons for such conclusions. On the assumption that NRA still forms part of the presidential philosophy, and that, in consequence, is flatly opposed to Governor Landon's present philosophy, he will repeat them in a succeeding article.

Meantime it is of interest to record the contrast between the setback that the White House expected with the passing of the NRA and the recovery that in fact occurred. The contrast smashed the theory that recovery could be sustained only by managing it with industrial controls. And it again confirms the lesson of history that in a system of free (or shall we say, freed?) enterprise recovery can be self-excited.

Phenomenal Increase in Rayon Consumption Now Taking Place

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Current discussion of whether the Rust cotton picker may hurt the cotton farmer calls attention to the position of a competitor industry which has developed solely as the result of research and labor-saving cost reductions.

While the present acceleration in cotton mill activity has carried it to the highest level since 1927, cotton consumption is hardly 25 per cent better than the average of the nineteen twenties. Non-acetate rayon consumption, on the other hand, is currently running at about six times the 1923-1925 average, and at the end of August, with producers running at capacity and calculating on the installation of new equipment, producers are carrying stocks of only 12 days' supply, a near record low, in contrast to a cotton carry-over of which the Government alone owns 3,500,000 bales.

Stocks "Ridiculously" Low

The rise in the deliveries of non-acetate rayon, as reported by the Rayon Organon, has been as follows, using an index based on 1923-1925 deliveries as 100:

1926	131	1936	
1927	214	January	477
1928	214	February	517
1929	277	March	422
1930	244	April	433
1931	317	May	428
1932	293	June	498
1933	385	July	614
1934	353	August	633
1935	446		

Commenting on the August, 1936, figure, just released, Rayon Organon says "The record August figure was realized by the industry only because it drew heavily on yarn stocks. At the end of August (these) stocks dropped to the ridiculously low figure of a 0.4 months' supply based on average monthly shipments for the previous 12 months. Except for a few months in the middle of 1933, stocks have never been so low, relative to shipments, since 1930, when this data was first compiled."A continuance of such a rate of deliveries for the rest of 1936 is not anticipated by Rayon Organon, but only because of a lack of productive capacity and the extreme depletion of stocks. "It is safe to state," it continues, "that the factors of supply as restricted by productive capacity, demand as gauged by the popularity and adaptability of rayon and the ability of people to buy, and price, which is but slightly above the record low point, were never in a more favorable relationship for the rayon industry."

Optimistic Outlook

"There are those in the market who have viewed the continuation of these recent spectacular rayon deliveries with skepticism," Organon states, but goes on to point out three important differences between the present period and those periods in the past when large deliveries over a few months were followed by lean months.

"a. In the months preceding previous high delivery periods, production had been curtailed. Today we find that the industry has been operating at its effective productive capacity for nearly a year and practically no additional yarn production can be obtained at this time.

"b. At the beginning of these large delivery movements in the past, there usually was a relatively large stock of yarn available. On the current move there has not been more than 1.2 months' supply at any time over the eight months before the move started.

"c. Effective consumer demand for rayon products today is better than it has ever been. Rayon is more popular with consumers, it has an ever-widening use in all kinds of textile products, and the ability of consumers to buy rayon and other goods is better today than it has been in at least three or four years."

After adjustment for seasonal variation, the consumption of the principal textile fibers in July, based on 1923-1925 as 100, was reported as follows:

Textile activity based on 1923-1925 Federal Rserve Board indices:	
Industrial production	108
Cotton consumption	124
Wool consumption	125
Silk deliveries	108
Organon Index of non-acetate rayon deliveries	*308

*"If staple fiber and acetate yarn deliveries were included here," Organon states, "the August rayon deliveries record would be even more impressive than the non-acetate data cited" which would be presumably true also of July, since staple fiber in particular has increased rapidly in use in recent years.

Price Steadily Declines

One outstanding reason for this increased consumption has been the steady lowering of the price of rayon, as the producers have handed on to consumers, either under pressure of competition or on the familiar principle of lowering prices to increase consumption, the economies made possible by continuous research. Rayon sold at about $1.50 a pound in 1928, 90 cents in 1930, and 60 cents this summer.

The present rayon price level is approximately the same as that prevailing in 1933, although in the same period cotton has been allowed to double in price. Paradoxically, the Government, though it has bent every effort in recent years to raise the price of cotton for the farmer, commenced hearings in New York last week in an effort to prove that the rayon manufacturers have illegally conspired to keep the price of rayon up.

Ten years ago domestic production of rayon, at 51,049,000 pounds, was equal in weight to approximately 300,000 bales of cotton, against cotton ginnings in that year of 16,123,000 bales. This year's production, running at the rate of about 300,000,000 pounds, will be equal in weight to over 600,000 running bales of cotton against the latest crop estimate of 11,121,000 bales. On this basis rayon production has increased from about 0.6 per cent of the cotton crop to about 5.4 per cent.

The increased demand for rayon this year is regarded as somewhat of an anomaly in the trade on account of the inexplicable two-year cycle which has characterized rayon consumption ever since it became a commercial staple. The rule has been for consumption to increase in odd years and decline, or at least show a much smaller increase, in even years. This tendency can be clearly seen in the figures on deliveries shown above. By comparison with the previous year deliveries dropped in 1930, 1932, and 1934, and only held their own in 1928. A substantial increase appears in sight for 1936, however.

Staple Fiber Output Jumps

One reason for the current increase is recent appearance of a new rayon product called rayon staple or staple fiber. This is rayon fiber cut into short lengths for mixing with cotton or wool. The mixing can be done on the present spinning machines with only slight adjustments, and the resultant mixed yarns open up unexplored possibilities.

Staple fiber is a German and Italian development but has been rapidly taken up here, production having jumped from 2,200,000 pounds in 1934 to 5,000,000 pounds in 1935 with a possibility of 10,000,000 pounds this year. Cut rayon sells at around 30 cents, or about half the price of the long fiber, having been reduced in June from 34 cents in the face of active demand. As a cheap substitute for wool its production was slow in developing here, foreign output having jumped from 52,000,000 pounds in 1934 to 130,000,000 pounds out of a total of about 670,000,000 pounds. Both Viscose and du Pont are now turning it out and a third rayon producer is experimenting with it. Its use in spun yarn rayons is expected to grow rapidly, and it will compete more directly with cotton and wool whereas the older-established rayon filaments compete more directly with silk.

All leading rayon producers are either materially expanding now or laying plans to do so. Celanese increased capacity last year. Tubize has announced an expansion plan. Industrial Rayon recently announced plans to build a new $7,500,000 plant to turn out 10,000,000 pounds of yarn annually by new methods. The industry will probably engage next year in the largest expansion program in its history.

H. M. F.

Flow of U. S. Dollars To Italy Is Likely From Italian Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Italian Government is reported here to be likely to receive a big sum in American dollars as the result of its issue of special 5 per cent bonds on the foreign market.

This, it is stated in financial circles in London, has been brought about through the purchase of the first issue of bonds amounting to about $125,000,000 by a group of American bankers.

Explaining this transaction the London Financial News says—"When in the fall of 1935 Italy was compelled to mobilize all her foreign investments in order to provide foreign devisen to pay for her heavy purchases, the Italian Government took over all holdings of Italian materials, including dollar holdings, paying out her own nationals, of course, in lire.

"These holdings—dollar bonds—were never cancelled and the Italian Government became the holder instead of its nationals. Now, or so it is asserted, the Italian authorities have negotiated with American bankers, who, apparently, will endeavor to remarket the bonds. In this way Italy will become possessed of dollars, and the operation does not represent a new loan under the terms of the Johnson Act."

Massachusetts Industry To Share Utility Orders

Massachusetts manufacturers stand to obtain a substantial share of the $3,000,000,000 of business expected to be placed by United States companies over the next three years, for developing new capacity to care for growing needs of industry.

Associated Industries of Massachusetts discloses in a survey that there are approximately 150 manufacturing enterprises in Massachusetts which produce more than 1000 different items used by power companies in generating, transmitting and distributing electricity, not to mention numerous other kinds of equipment and supplies used in maintenance and construction. Many of these manufacturers operate plants employing 1000 or more workers in normal times.

Figures for the country as a whole show that industry is only a little more than 80 per cent electrified at the present time.

Among the more important products which Massachusets plants produce for use by power companies are insulated wire and cable, industrial rubber goods, fuses, transformers, control units, electric welding equipment, testing, measuring and recording instruments, lamp bulbs and machinery and tools of every description.

Int'l Hydro-Electric Will Pay Debenture Interest

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of International Hydro-electric System announced interest amounting to $797,040 due Oct. 1 on the 6 per cent convertible debentures would be paid. Cash on hand in the system's treasury at Aug. 31 amounted to $2,408,510.

Improved business conditions in New England have resulted in increasing New England Power Association's earnings despite major electric rate reductions made effective in 1935 and the substantial expense incurred as a result of the March flood, the announcement stated. The system, however, is currently receiving no dividends on the common shares of New England Power Association owned by it.

New Zealand Tax Additions Involve Income and Land

WELLINGTON, N. Z. — Walter Nash, Finance Minister, in presenting the first budget of the labor government to the House of Representatives disclosed that the budget proposes to continue taxation on current high rates and to raise an additional £1,710,000 through increases in the income tax, in addition to the revival of a graduated tax on land, based on unimproved value and rising steeply when this value exceeds £5000. The object of the graduated land tax is to prevent holding of large areas not effectively utilized.

Direct Taxes Sought

The Labor Government's policy is to shift taxation as much as possible from indirect sources such as customs duties, into direct channels, mainly incomes and land values. But the Finance Minister explains that with only eight months in office, there has not been sufficient time to overhaul the taxation system. There is a definite pledge to withdraw the sales tax of 5 per cent on turnover of many important items, collected from wholesalers, but it is temporarily retained and is estimated to produce £3,900,000 during the current financial year. Sales tax is third in importance as a revenue item, customs being expected to produce £9,100,000 and income-tax £6,000,000.

The hesitancy over taxation revision is due not only to lack of time but to the government's eagerness immediately to improve the conditions of pensioners. By restorations plus slight increases in the scale, it has raised the average pension in respect to old age and widows with dependent children to £1 a week, while the age at which women may become qualified for the pension has been lowered by five years to 60 years.

Pensions have been established for the benefit of persons who become permanently incapacitated for employment. The rate is £1 a week plus 10s. for a wife and 10s. for each child under sixteen. A novel extension of the widows' pension is to enable deserted wives with dependent children to qualify for pension on the same basis as widows.

No Loan Flotation

An expanded public works construction policy is not to be accompanied by any loan issue to the public, according to the budget. This raised the question of how far the new government intended to proceed along the lines of "costless credit," and in discussing the budget, George W. Forbes, opposition leader, and his colleague Gordon Coates, former Finance Minister, endeavored to obtain more explicit explanations than have hitherto been afforded the public. The result was a careful exposition of the government's views on the use of public credit by Mr. Nash. He expressed disapproval of any policy which would interfere with the savings bank system and the investments of insurance companies, but indicated that there is a field for the utilization of public assets for the creation of credit either through the State Reserve Bank or the commercial banks. Mr. Nash said that if the savings of people resulted in the freezing of fixed deposits in the banks, at that point the use of bank credit in the best sense of the word was not only justifiable but necessary if development of the country were to proceed.

Pennsylvania Road Has Earnings Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—The Pennsylvania railroad reports July net income of $4,004,321 after taxes and charges, compared with $1,169,936 in July, 1935.

For the first seven months of 1936 net income totaled $15,768,215, equal to $1.20 a share, compared with $11,296,105, or about 86 cents a share in the corresponding period last year.

Consolidated Film Has Dividend Payment Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—At a special meeting on Oct. 9 stockholders of Consolidated Film Industries Inc., will vote on a proposed plan of recapitalization providing for the elimination of accumulated dvidends on the present preferred stock, partly through a cash payment, and reducing the fixed annual cumulative dividend on the preferred stock now outstanding from $2 to $1. The directors propose to declare a dividend of $1 a share on the preferred stock on account of unpaid dividends which, on Oct. 1, 1936, will amount to $5 a share, when stockholders approve the plan.

The plan provides that holders of the present outstanding 400,000 shares of preferred stock will receive in exchange for their shares together with unpaid accumulations in excess of the $1 per share to be paid in cash, 1¼ shares of the new preference stock and one quarter share of the new common stock. Holders of the present common stock will receive two thirds of a share of a new common stock for each old share held. The new preference stock carries a fixed cumulative dividend of $1 a share per annum, and as a class takes one half of all dividends declared by the corporation in excess of such $1, the common as a class taking the other half.

Lucius S. Storrs to Head Los Angeles Railway Corp.

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Lucius S. Storrs, nationally known railway expert, was named president of Los Angeles Railway Corporation.

Samuel M. Haskins, president since 1932, will return to law practice.

Mr. Storrs formerly was chief executive of the United Railway & Electric Company of Baltimore. From 1925 to 1929, he was managing director of the American Railway Association.

August Residential Building Up 250 P.C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

ALL records since March, 1931, were exceeded by residential building started during August, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation. August volume not only exceeded July by about 41 per cent, but last month's residential contracts were 2½ times the size of August, 1935. For the 37 eastern states and the District of Columbia figures compare:

Aug., 1936	Aug., 1935	July, 1936
$100,522,500	$40,528,500	$71,993,700

Part of the August gains are attributable to accelerated activities under the PWA housing program, but the bulk of residential work undertaken in August represented private operations.

The total volume of construction awards, covering all types of work, undertaken in the 37 eastern states during August amounted to $275,281,400; this was in contrast with $294,734,500 reported for July of this year and represents a gain of about 63 per cent over the figure of $168,557,200 reported for August, 1935.

Machinery and Tool Concerns' Earnings Continue to Expand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Additional favorable developments have accelerated the upward trend in earnings of machinery and machine tool manufacturers, says Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys. During August there were several price advances, particularly in drilling machinery, ranging from 5 per cent to 10 per cent. At the same time, new orders have risen to a point where few manufacturers can promise delivery within eight weeks, and some units are booked to capacity for the coming six months. The index of machine tool orders (based on 1926 at 100) rose to 150.1 for July, 1936, the highest since October, 1929. This was 14 per cent above the 1928 average and more than double the average for the last 15 years.

The success attending recent efforts to develop foreign markets indicates important expansion possibilities abroad, the survey declares. July foreign orders were more than double those of June, effectively offsetting a slight decline in domestic business. If this trend continues, which appears likely, total August orders will probably surpass the 1929 average even though automobile retooling is completed, it is expected.

While currently enlarged foreign business is due in part to armament activities, yet it is unmistakable that American technological improvements have rendered obsolete much of the equipment used solely for peaceful purposes.

Replacement needs, therefore, notably in the steel industry, are by no means satisfied, and obsolescence has also taken its toll. The operation of existing equipment in many cases is proving uneconomical. The urge to reduce costs is a more compelling one, now that business volumes justify increased capital expenditures. Furthermore, higher wage rates, increasnig taxes and social security assessments add to the urgency, Poor's adds.

Service Sees Gains In Railroad Incomes

Sharpest gains in per-share earnings in a recovery period are recorded by stocks with high leverage, says the United Business Service, Boston. Some of the greatest percentage increases in earnings are now seen in the railroad group, where leverage is generall, large.

Leverage in railroad shares comes from two sources. In the first place, maintenance costs, as well as operating expenses, do not ordinarily fluctuate greatly. The cost of running a loaded train is not greatly in excess of that of an empty train. Secondly, most railroads have large burdens of fixed charges consisting of bond interest, rentals, etc. When earnings once rise to the point where all these fixed charges are covered, net income per share of common can thereafter expand rapidly.

Car loadings are now at 1931 levels. In the fourth quarter, the comparison will become even more favorable because of the sharp decline registered in the closing months of that year. As might be expected, the greatest freight increases have occurred in the heavy industry classifications—namely, ore, coal and coke, and forest products.

The steel industry, looking forward to the best autumn since 1929, will be a major factor in maintaining shipments of the first two groups, while construction activity will sustain the movement of forest products. The conclusion is reached that further sizable gains in the net incomes of the carriers will be registered this year.

Expanding Output And Higher Prices In Footwear Seen

NEW YORK (AP)—Shoe and leather producers today predicted a record shoe output, higher prices and well-sustained sales.

Their views were expressed at the semi-annual conference of the National Shoe Retailers Association and Tanners Council.

As leaders of the shoe retailing and tanning industry see it, the outlook shapes up somewhat as follows:

Hide Stocks Shrinking

Production in 1936 will likely shoot ahead to 390,000,000 pairs, the highest level on record in the industry. This would compare with 383,000,000 pairs in 1935 and 361,000,000 in 1929.

Shoe prices, they believe, will be somewhat higher, owing to reduction in world stocks of hides which has been under way. On this score, they point out that armament and military programs under way in Europe have cut sharply into stocks of hides.

England has doubled its takings in the Buenos Aires market, the most important hide center of the world. Germany will need some 600,000 pairs of military boots, an item which promises to eat heavily into available hide supplies.

In addition, it is explained, there has been brisk demand for hides for such products as rifle belts, saddles, holsters and military belts.

Military Demand a Factor

Inasmuch as the hide market is a world affair, current military demand, combined with other buying, indicates likelihood of firmer prices.

This, observers say, means the manufacturer is confronted with the necessity of advancing prices or reducing quality.

This is because profit margins in the industry are narrow and retailers rely on volume sales. Distribution would be hit hard by any marked price upturn, shoe men say.

Pointing to wide sales gains throughout the country thus far this year over 1935, retailers express optimism that the advancing tide of purchasing power will continue to swell distribution.

The industry started 1936 with a moderate accumulation of inventories, all of which had been worked off by July.

Cotton Entrenched As 'King of Crops'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cotton was firmly enthroned today as "King of Crops" by a report on gross income to farmers last year compiled at the agriculture department.

The report said the staple was worth $861,312,000 to cotton farmers in 1935, including the value of linters and seed that was sold or used on the farm, and government benefits payments.

Wheat was second in value during 1935, with gross income of $482,796,000, while other top ranking crops among 78 considered were corn, $349,830,000; truck crops, $304,435,000; tobacco, $250,323,000; potatoes, $191,080,000, and farm gardens, $188,161,000.

But the value of all 1935 crops, $3,855,867,000, was less than that of 14 livestock products, $4,652,436,000, it was said.

Even the cotton crop was far below the value of milk and its products for the year, $1,680,625,000. Other large items in the livestock income group included, hogs, $935,913,000; cattle and calves, $920,464,000; eggs, $557,843,000; chickens, $313,263,000, and sheep and lambs, $124,328,000.

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What Brought U. S. Into World War?

(Continued from Page 1)

rules of war as they then stood, and the presence of such contrabrand merely subjected the carrying vessel to the rules of cruiser warfare and did not justify its sinking without warning and without affording an opportunity to passengers to escape. Consequently the nature of the cargo did not weigh heavily in the popular judgment upon the sinking of the vessel."

President Patient

If the German submarine campaign had ended with the sinking of the Lusitania, Mr. Baker believes that the United States would have remained neutral. President Wilson set forth the American case in long and careful notes to Germany. His stand is described by Mr. Baker as having been based on "the patience of a scholar coupled with the grimness of a covenanter."

By May 1916, President Wilson had forced the German Government to promise that merchant vessels would not be sunk without warning. As a result of this promise relations with Germany improved during 1916, though those with the entente, principally Great Britain, became worse. "It is impossible," writes Mr. Baker, "to read the departmental or diplomatic correspondence of this period without coming to the conclusion that from May 4, 1916, to February 1917, American relations with the allies were worse than they were with the central powers. Our Government and our citizens had multiple and just grounds for complaint against both sets of belligerents. That none of these complaints had been permitted to provoke us to hostilities was due to the wisdom, patience, and firmness of the President.

Hope of Peace Fades

But President Wilson's constant efforts to bring about peace were not met halfway by either of the contending sides. Finally, early in 1917, the German Government deliberately chose to make peace utterly impossible by inaugurating unrestricted submarine warfare. The sequence of events, Mr. Baker believes, demonstrates conclusively that it was the submarine issue and that alone which made the United States a participant in the war.

"Those who have some special theory to advance," writes the former secretary of war, "and particularly those who have not examined, in the documents, the history of this period, may continue to indulge doubts as to what caused America's entry into the war; but those who have examined the documents and who approach the problem with a judicial attitude can reach but one conclusion. America from the outbreak of the war had declined to yield to any aggression upon its rights as a neutral which involved the loss of American lives. It had shown, through more than two years, forbearance and patience in dealing with scattered instances of such violations of its rights, but had never left room for doubt that the declaration of a policy not to regard those rights would force the country to war." In making this point Mr. Baker draws heavily on Herr Bernstorff's testimony before the Reichstag investigating committee after the war.

Business Boom Starts

The outbreak of the war found America in the throes of a minor industrial depression. Mr. Baker emphasizes that American producers and traders seized with alacrity the opportunity to carry on legitimate trade with any of the belligerents who were accessible and who had means of payment. "As the size of the war and its prolongation became apparent," Mr. Baker goes on to say, "American trade grew by leaps and bounds. Buying orders from the belligerents to whom delivery could be made multiplied both in munitions and in staples. Industry, prostrated by its loss of customary markets, reorganized itself for the manufacture of the new types of industrial products in demand, and other neutral countries, cut off from the sources of supply on which they had relied, began to buy from us an increasing variety and volume both of raw materials and manufactured products.

"I hold no brief for war prosperity. On purely economic grounds it is, in the long view, expensive and unreliable, but I think something can be said for a nation endeavoring to ameliorate, so far as it can, the economic disaster thrust upon it by the war activities of others, and I venture the observation that the lessons of history indicate that in any future similar situation it will be extremely difficult to induce our people to keep from seeking such relief when they begin to suffer too cruelly as the result of wars in which they have no part.

Sees Danger Ahead

"I am disposed personally to fear that neutrality legislation, now enacted, which looks to isolation and complete trade abstention with belligerents generally and is at variance with the laws of neutral trade accepted by the rest of the world, will have inherent in it the grave danger of our being unable to control our own people into obedience when the pressure of distress becomes greater than they are willing to bear."

Mr. Baker then turns to the charges heard in recent years that the bankers and munition makers were directly responsible for taking us into the war. Against this belief, Mr. Baker strikes some telling blows, based on his own personal experience.

"So far as munition makers are concerned," he writes, "the charge is a singular selection of a particular group out of a much larger and quite indiscriminate mass. It is easy to demonstrate that the condition of cotton farmers in the United States was infinitely more a subject of concern and anxiety on the part of the Government, executive and legislative, than the interest or welfare of the munition makers.

Obsolete Armament

"I am, perhaps, the hardest person in the United States to impress with the idea that munition makers had any influence upon the American decision. Villa raided our Mexican border just as I went to Washington to become secretary of war and my first duty was to arm and equip the Pershing expedition, called 'punitive' but in reality defensive, and later to arm and equip the augmented national guard mobilized on the border. By using obsolete weapons of one kind and another, the force was armed, but the Government owned but seven airplanes which could fly far enough to get to Mexico and Captain Foulois reported to me that none of them could be safely flown even on missions of local recognizance.

"When we began the actual mobilization of material for our participation in the World War there simply were no American munition makers. General Bliss went to England in January, 1918, and continued an agreement made in June, 1917, whereby the British and French supplied us with cannon out of their surpluses in exchange for raw materials. In the early months of the war our manufacture of guns was negligible. That we were always able to have enough modern rifles for our men overseas was due to the fact that we were able to buy a British-owned factory built in this country after the World War began, and modified the Enfield, with which the British were armed, to our needs.

Plants Converted

"We converted typewriter factories into fuse factories and generally converted American industrial plants to the war material nearest their normal product. Somehow we got through—in the opinion of the impatient, none too well. But a munitions industry large enough to be interested, much less influential, in our going to war simply did not exist. During 1916 I never saw a munition maker except as I sent for him and urged him to try to help us in the emergency of our border troubles."

Mr. Baker adds that the managers of industries converted to making munitions could have had no interest in taking the country into the war. "To have done so," he notes, "would have been the most short-sighted of policies, for after we went into the war, war profits were reduced to a minimum and excess profits taxes squeezed the profits out of war with a wringer of constantly increasing efficiency. Upon the plainest terms, the interest of the owners of 'war babies' was in keeping our country at peace while they continued to supply the belligerents with their needs upon such terms as they could arrange. The charge against munition makers seems to me largely an unsupported accusation made as an argument in furtherance of a policy by those who believe in the nationalization of all arms manufacture and the total prohibition of international traffic in arms."

Exonerates Bankers

The charge that bankers were directly responsible for our entry into the war was due, Mr. Baker believes, to a misapprehension as to the function of banks. Bankers did not in themselves originate business and thereby policy. They merely facilitated the legitimate business of American producers who wished to sell to the allies. This they were bound to do if they were to continue to be bankers and to bear their share of the responsibility of preventing an industrial collapse in this country. Mr. Baker asserts that whatever can be said on this matter it cannot be charged that the bankers influenced Mr. Wilson.

"That some of the bankers were personally pro-ally in their sentiments is obviously true," writes Mr. Baker. "That some very important international bankers in the United States were pro-German in their sentiment is equally true. That the sentiments of either group had the slightest effect upon President Wilson, if they were even communicated to him, is so fanciful and improbable as to pass the bounds of belief, and as it was Mr. Wilson, who determined the national policy, there is no case unless it can be shown that he was influenced by some such pressure. Those who knew Mr. Wilson, and particularly those who realized the state of his mind as the result of the opposition of bankers to the Federal Reserve Act, will not be disposed to believe that he was predisposed in favor of any view of national financial policy they were likely to entertain."

Mr. Baker also discusses another charge frequently directed at the Wilson Administration, namely, that some of its important members were not really neutral, that they wished for an allied victory. Colonel House, Ambassador Page and Secretary Lansing are three of the targets for this criticism. Mr. Baker observes that these gentlemen were human beings and that they naturally had their predilections one way or the other, like other citizens, adding that in his opinion there is "no such thing as a neutral diplomat." But that their personal feelings governed their official actions, or, more important, influenced Mr. Wilson one way or the other, seems to Mr. Baker disproved conclusively by the record.

Radio Manufacturers Show Many Types of New Receivers

Radio Comment

As the radio listener walks down the aisles of the various radio shows now being held in many cities of the United States he may find himself somewhat at loss to choose a set confronted with the confusing arrays of many set manufacturers and sometimes even the models of one manufacturer's complete line.

Even in this array of sets there is some sort of peg and that peg perhaps is the "average" set. To that task the magazine Radio Today set itself to find the average set at the radio show in New York, one of the largest shows held annually in the country.

Sizing up the show merely on quantity of sets exhibited Radio Today found that a set buyer spending only two minutes looking at each model would have to spend 2000 minutes or 33 hours of unremitting seeing to cover the entire show. Our guess would be that before he had got that far a salesman would have snared him.

Wide Price Range

For pocketbook outlay, list prices, it was found, range all the way from "jalopies" costing $8.95 to proud and haughty exhibits topped at $750. Tube complements ranged from three in modest sets up to 25 in the de luxe models.

Radio today groupsd its average set into two classes, consoles, or floor sets, and table models. Beginning with the console it found that it lists at $101.25. It has a seven and one-half watt output which feeds a 10¾-inch dynamic speaker. It uses approximately nine tubes and is tuned by a dial 6¼ inches in diameter.

The average table receiver, it was found, has an output of one watt and a 6½-inch dynamic speaker. Six tubes are employed in this set and it lists at $41.90. Its dial is 4⅝ inches.

Lumping the prices of all the AC and AC-DC table console models the average set price for the show was $65.

Short Wave Bands

As for the tuning jcb that each set will perform it was found that practically all the console sets cover the short wave bands. Eighty-two per cent of the consoles tune in the police band and 88 per cent provide short wave reception.

In table models the coverage of sets is less because of the many single broadcasts band receivers which sell for under $20. But even in this class of set 55 per cent of the table receivers tune to both the police and short wave bands. Some of the two-band receivers cover a smaller section of the police and short-wave bands besides the broadcast band.

Regarding listeners' dialing choices it was concluded that weather reports and shortwave reception are becoming more popular. About 10 per cent of the consoles are capable of tuning above 20,000 kilocycles, or 14 meters, and all exceed 40,000 kilocycles, the ultra shortwave band and a few reach 70,000 kilocycles, which is below five meters. Only eight per cent of the table sets tune to the long wave band above the broadcast band and 22 per cent of the consoles tune in this long wave band.

Tube Equipment

For tube equipment the use of the metal tube is increasing. Forty-eight per cent of the consoles use metal tubes exclusively, with the exception of rectifier and tuning indicator tubes, and 37 per cent of table sets use metal tubes. Glass tubes are used in 53 per cent of the table sets. Octal glass or "G" tubes are used exclusively in some radio set lines to a percentage of 4 per cent in both table sets and consoles.

For ease in tuning, specifications show that most of the better sets use a tuning indicator of some type, the most popular being the cathode ray indicator or the electric eye. Some sets use the shadow-graph or shadow tuning indicator. Large dials are the vogue with some almost a foot in diameter. Power outputs that rival public address systems are employed in some large sets with the top figure being 60 watts. Twelve and 15-inch speakers are employed to use this tremendous power output with some models boasting double speakers to cover the wide range of frequencies.

There is a tendency by some companies, the magazine notes, to emphasize the number of tubes available for a certain price as an argument for getting sales and also a tendency to stress the speaker size and power and to use its physical size as evidence of its "power" ability. Radio engineers generally frown upon this practice as not being indicative of the merit of a set. While "tricking up" a set in physical dimensions may contribute something to its style in general the "ear" value of a set is the real test by which to consider a purchase, they believe.

Soviet Limits Army To 1,300,000 Men

(Continued from Page 1)

the physical condition of Soviet young men, weakened by years of privation. Now that the country is comparatively prosperous, and physical culture has become widespread, young men are prepared to undertake military service earlier.

Fewer Households Broken Up

It is also probable, although this was not mentioned, that the Government found it burdensome to support the families of married men drafted for military service. By lowering the draft age, the proportion of married men will be substantially reduced, and fewer families will be disturbed.

As to the Pravda article assertion that "in our country no one except the people themselves have the right to change the size of the army," the facts do not support the statement. The size of the Red Army was officially fixed at 562,000 men until early in 1934, when the military authorities abruptly announced that it had been increased to 940,000. A year later it was announced that the army had been increased again to 1,300,000 men. The "people" apparently had no part in the decision to enlarge the army; announcements of increases came as a surprise to the majority of the population.

No Further Increases

However, the Soviet people are relieved to be told that no further increases are contemplated at present. The standing army is a severe drain on public funds. The people, under any governmental system, must pay for their armaments. And their sacrifices are comparatively more severe where the standard of living is still low.

The Red Army does not represent the total of professional soldiers in Soviet Russia. The Commissariat of the Interior, which includes the former Gay-pay-oo, has its own standing forces, estimated at not less than 200,00 men. The civilian military reserve—Osoaviachim, numbering 13,000,000 persons, now includes at least 1,000,000 so thoroughly trained that they could be put in the field immediately.

Scottish Tramps Brought in Scope Of Social Reforms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Plans for winning back Scotland's 6000 to 8000 tramps from vagrancy to ordinary society are contained in a report presented to Parliament.

For those members of ordinary society who have a warm spot in their hearts for the tramp and a faint tinge of envy for his freedom, there is consolation. While planning means to remove many vagrants from the roads, the report admits that there will be some left. These, it is suggested, should have better accommodation provided for them.

Program of Reform

The committee investigating the question came to the conclusion that it was now a necessity to institute control over the movements of vagrants who "are free to wander, too often to their own hurt and to the disadvantage of the community."

It recommends that "the younger wayfarer should be caught up and saved from continuing a life of vagrancy; the aged and infirm, as well as the physically and mentally unfit, should be removed to institutions where they can be suitably cared for; and the habitual vagrant should be subjected to an institutional régime that will afford him a fair chance to win back his self-respect."

Training of Unemployed

Further, the committee considers that the Ministry of Labor, the Unemployment Board, and poor law authorities, by using to the full their powers for the instruction and training of unemployed persons could bring about some reduction in the number of young persons who now become vagrants. To reduce still further the number it has recommended that steps should be taken by poor law officers to persuade them to return home or enter hostels provided by voluntary agencies.

The success of the proposals it is pointed out, will depend to a great extent on the possession of full and reliable information with regard to the individual vagrant and a scheme of registration is therefore advocated.

On National Basis

The report proposes that institutions of detention should be on a national basis and should be provided by the State, the running costs to be borne partly by Joint Vagrancy Committees, or local authorities, and the State. They should be of two types—a hospital or home of rest for the aged and infirm; and for the habitual vagrant, a work center of a reformative and rehabilitating but not of a penal nature where the inmates, by tactful handling, training, and useful work, might be reclaimed.

It is further recommended that habitual begging should be made a ground for compulsory detention in the institutions proposed and also that vagrants addicted to methylated or other spirit drinking, even though not habitual vagrants, should be dealt with under the detention proposals.

Houses for Tinkers

The report deals specially with the tinker problem. It is pointed out that the condition of the tinkers has, in some respects at least, worsened within recent years, particularly as regards housing, facilities for camping, occupation, etc. The committee is convinced that efforts should be made gradually to absorb tinkers into ordinary society.

To effect this, it is recommended that houses for tinkers, where required, should be provided by local authorities, where a means of livelihood is available and within a reasonable distance from schools for their children.

For the tramps that remain on the roads it is suggested that shelters should be provided at reasonable intervals, normally of not more than 20 miles, along or near trunk roads and other important roads connecting towns.

Regina Puts Curb On Child Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Regina's labor council has started a move to curb the use of child labor in the city by preparing a by-law setting 17 years as the minimum age for boys making deliveries in the city.

The new law will provide that bicycles used for commercial purposes will have to be licensed.

Mrs. Markham to Sail Home

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—Mrs. Beryl Markham, first woman to make a solo westward flight across the Atlantic, will return to England next week. She said yesterday she expected to sail Sept. 23 on the Queen Mary, cutting short her visit in the United States because of requests from friends in England that she return home. She landed her monoplane, out of fuel, in Nova Scotia Sept. 5, after a non-stop trip from London.

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BOSTON, Clarendon St. at Commonwealth—For particular women, large sunny room, suitable for 2; elevator. Tel. Com. 8791.

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Desire place boy in small private school operated by Christian Scientists; in Boston or South Shore; second grade work. Box K-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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DUE TO PARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION the services of our accountant will be available October 1st. 8½ years of efficient service—Attys. Write Box P-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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SINGLE MAN, 40, refined, well-educated, adaptable, seeks permanent service; harmonious environment and work requiring interested application and trust first consideration; varied background; teaching, clerical, gardening, etc. E. SHERMAN, Norcross, Maine.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position, graduate University of Pittsburgh Business Administration; highest reference; will go East or West. Box A-14, 420 Bessemer Bl., Pittsburgh, Penna.

HOUSEWORKER or care of children; young woman with experience, references, and will go anywhere. MISS ZYLKO, c/o Suddath, 531 West 211th St., Apt. 52A, New York City.

INTELLIGENT, refined woman wants position as housekeeper, companion, in vicinity of Boston; pleasant environment first consideration. 1736 Mass Ave., Lexington, Mass. Lex. 1028. 10-4 p. m.

COOK-HOUSEWORKER, experienced, references, (colored); adults; city-country. Harlem 7-0466. (N. Y. C.).

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REFINED woman, 22, one year college; gifted in books, literature, music; go anywhere; would like interview. ELEANOR N. SMITH, Wellsboro, Penna.

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THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., who prepares "BIBLE NOTES" for the Christian Science Sentinel, BIBLE ARTICLES for The Christian Science Journal, and "FACTS ABOUT THE BIBLE" for this paper, having concluded his Bible Lecture courses in Scotland, is about to recommence his classes in and near New York. For further information write 401 W. 118th, N. Y. C. Phone University 4-6318 (preferably 8-10 A. M.).

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—MILTON

Daily Features

TO AIM at excellence, our reputation, our friends, and our all must be ventured; by aiming only at mediocrity, we run no risk and we do little service.
—GOLDSMITH

Still Far From Rainier's Icy Summit

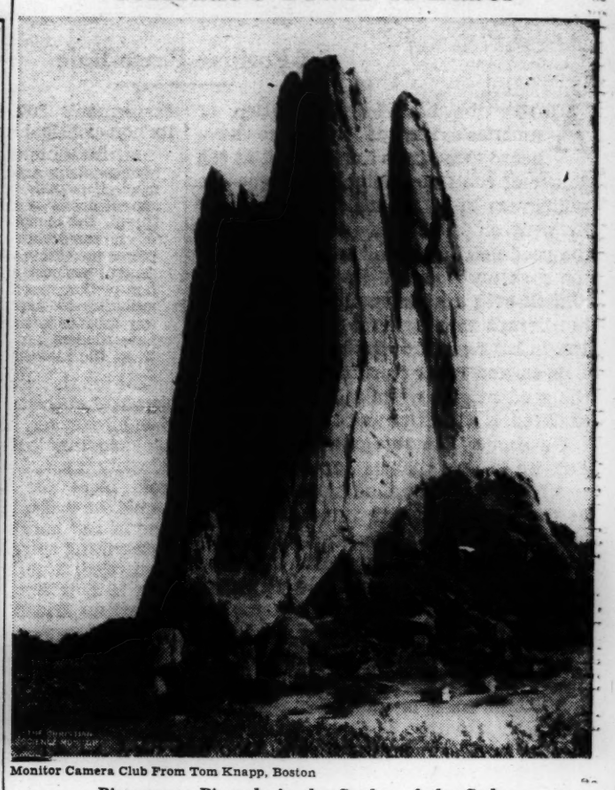
Monitor Camera Club From Donald Hayes, Seattle

Climber Surveys Washington's Majestic Peak

Animal Town Aviators Try Their Paws at Panning Gold in Alaska

Mr. Miner Bear Shows the Youngsters How to Wash Pay Dirt

Colorado's Tower of Babel



Monitor Camera Club From Tom Knapp, Boston

Picturesque Pinnacle in the Garden of the Gods

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

HERE'S what an Oakland, California, reader thinks of cryptograms:

ZOVIQLDOXJP: PLJB XOB BXPV

PLJB XOB EXOA.

PXQFPCXZQFLK LRO OBTXOA,

PLJB CLO BXPV; JLOB CLO

EXOA.

2. Letter Changing

ANSWERS have continued to pour in, cutting down the 13 moves needed to change FROWN to SMILE. Several readers did it in 10; one in 9; and we have it here in 7 from Greenlawn, L. I.: Frown, Flown, Flowe, Slowe, Slote, Smote, Smite, Smile. In the meantime, a Lakewood, Ohio, reader seeks to change a TACK to a NAIL in 4 moves.

3. Long Division Problem

A NORWOOD, Massachusetts, reader submits this tricky problem in which readers are asked to find what numbers are represented by each "X."

```
—A—  KLMNOPQR  STUVW
XXX) XXXXXXXX (X7XXX
     B  XXX
     ---
   C  XXX
   D  XXX
   -----
     E  XXXX
     F   XXX
     -------
       G  XXXX
       H  XXXX
       -------
       J  0000
```

The letters above and beside the groups of X's are not part of the problem, but are merely used to aid in writing out the solution.

4. Decapitation

IN THIS puzzle, shared by a Harrogate, England, reader, puzzlers are asked to drop the first letter of a word to leave other words:

WHOLE, I'm a rover on the sea;
Behead, I'm angry as can be;
Again, then ME you'll have to pay;
Once more, and hunger flies away.

5. Rebus

A WADENA, Iowa, reader whose illustrated puzzles are a delight to juvenile readers, submits several rebuses, among them the following which calls for a 7-letter word. The lines below give a clue:

C
D
E

To this is every mother prone
Whatever fault her boy may own.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Daily Anecdote

Question of Ownership

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A WELL-KNOWN college president, attending a banquet, was astonished to see that the Negro porter who took the hats at the door gave no checks in return. A fellow diner explained that the Negro had a remarkable memory. "He has been doing that for years and prides himself upon never having make a mistake," he concluded.

As the college president was leaving the Negro passed him his hat. "How do you know that this is mine?" inquired the learned one.

"I don't know it, suh," admitted the porter.

"Then why do you give it to me?"

"'Cause you gave it to me, suh."

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

Hats Ahoy!

ON OUR first long trip the lady of the house solved the problem of what to do with that large hat she won't wear while driving because it cuts off her view, and that big dress hat she just has to have every so often.

Thin material, color matching the upholstery, width about 18 inches, was stretched flatly across the entire top over the rear seat, fastened up invisibly with large safety pins, forming a sort of shallow hammock shelf. Several hats could be slipped into this space, and the front opening could be pinned up against the top.

Much extra room in the regular luggage space was thus obtained, the hats were kept from being crumpled, and the comfort of having them entirely out of the way until needed was incalculable. The carrier can be made hardly noticeable.—G. S. T., Boston.

In Lighter Vein

Just the Thing!

Her newly elevated ladyship had just been introduced to a notable elocutionist, who had kindly volunteered to entertain the children at a local charity garden fête.

"It IS nice of you to say you will entertain the children, Mr. Dunton-Greene. How shall I introduce you?"

"Well, your ladyship, I usually recite extempore."

"Oh, 'Extempore!'" she gushed. "I know of no piece more appropriate!"

How True!

Teacher (in geography lesson): "Now, can anyone tell me where we find mangoes?"

Knowing Little Boy: "Yes, miss; wherever woman goes." — *Atlanta Two Bells.*

Hm-m!

"What is the difference between capital and labor?" asked the teacher.

"Please," replied the boy, "my father says it hasn't been patched up yet."

—Answers

"Never mind, George. We can keep those tinted sun-glasses for the next eclipse."

In Alaska, the Land of Gold

Animal Town's Good Will Trip—11

BUSTER BEAR was heading the Good Will Plane almost due north, and all was well. Reddy Fox had brought along a geography from the Animal Town School and told the Animal Aviators about the points of interest they were sailing over. One place nestled among the mountains they felt must be Wrangell.

"Sounds like a scrap," said Bunny Rabbit.

Reddy Fox said, "While this is a good will trip, visiting animals all over the world, still I think we should learn something of the country we pass over. We shall soon pass over the old Treadwell Gold Mine at Douglas Island, said to have been one of the greatest gold mines in the world, until a great blast blew out the top of the mine and let in water. Think of all the gold taken out of Alaska!"

"How long since have they taken any gold out of Alaska?" asked Racky Coon.

"Well," said Reddy Fox, "they have never stopped taking it out. Last year $17,000,000 of gold was taken out."

"Oh," said Racky, "I wish we could find some gold so we could take it back to Animal Town and build a new library with a museum attached so we could display the specimens we collect all over the world."

"That's a great idea!" chorused the other animals, "I think we may be able to do it, at that."

They headed the plane up over the Chilkoot and White Horse Pass, where during the gold rush of 1897 and 1898 an almost continuous line of miners struggled through the snow.

The plane was now headed almost due west. "There isn't anything but mountains and streams up here," said Buster. "Some seem to be pretty high; much higher than we are sailing."

"Yes," said Reddy Fox, "we are going to pass near Mt. McKinley, the highest mountain on the North American Continent, 20,300 feet high."

Soon this great mountain began to loom up above the other mountains; and when the aviators came near enough to get a good view of it, they again headed north for the great Yukon, almost 2400 miles long, the river of the golden sands.

The animals were looking with sharp eyes on the ground below, as Buster was flying the plane lower all the time. Finally, they came to a small stream flowing into the Yukon, and Reddy Fox spied a rough cabin on the bank.

"Yes," said Reddy "and there is a bear with a big pan standing in the stream. Oh! I know what he is doing. He's washing gold. Let's go down and perhaps he will show us how."

So the plane was brought down near the camp, and the animals jumped out and shouted to the big bear. His eyes were almost popping out of his head, his lower jaw dropped, then he let out a whole string of "whoops," dropped his pan, which went clattering onto the rocks in the stream, and started like a streak for the cabin. He dashed into it and slammed the door, and they heard a bolt slip into place.

"Well," said Racky, "he certainly seems glad to see us!"

How the animals shouted with glee. Then they saw the big bear peeking out of the window, but his expression had changed; and soon they heard the bolt sliding back. The door opened, and out he came, looking somewhat silly.

"Well, you young strangers did throw a panic into this old miner. What is that thing you are riding in?"

"That's an airplane," said Reddy Fox.

"Never saw one before," said Mr. Miner Bear. "What's the big idea? I'll own up, I'm awfully green on what's going on in the world."

So Reddy Fox told him all about their trip.

"Do tell!" said Mr. Miner Bear. "This sounds interesting. And the strange thing about that bear you saw in the zoo, we know all about him. He used to live just a few miles from here. Mrs. Bear, his wife, still lives in the old cabin with their cubs, which are pretty big bears now. You must be sure to see her and deliver her husband's message."

The Animal Aviators soon made themselves at home. After they had had a bite to eat the animals gathered around to hear Mr. Miner Bear tell stories about big gold strikes.

"The big rushes are over," said Mr. Bear, "but almost every stream contains gold. By steadily washing the sand, you will soon have quite a little gold dust and perhaps a few nuggets."

He then hunted up all the pans he had, so that each animal could have a chance at the gold. Mr. Bear, with his big pan, scooped up about half a panful of sand and water from the stream. Then he began to swirl the pan. This swirling motion allowed the lighter sand and dirt to be washed over the sides of the pan, leaving the heavier pebbles and any gold that might be in the sand at the bottom of the pan.

Mr. Bear had to try several times before any color, or "pay dirt," showed up. But when a few grains of gold did show up at last, the animals let out a great shout. Then each animal waded into the stream with his pan and started in to make a fortune. How the animals did work! They washed, splashed, and slipped, and soon their clothes were soaking wet.

Their success was not startling—just a very few golden grains. Reddy Squirrel was the first one to stop. He looked half drowned as he crawled out and sat on the bank drying his clothes and fur. Bunny Rabbit said, "I guess I am rich enough. A few tender leaves are better than gold, which one can't eat anyway."

Soon Reddy Fox said he guessed he'd call it a day.

Mr. Miner Bear had enjoyed the young animals so much that he felt sorry to think of their leaving. He called the animals together and said, "I've never had so much pleasure in my life as I had since you came. My tastes are simple and I wish to add what gold I've saved up to what you have, so that your new library and museum can be built."

The animals nearly lost their breath at this. Then they swarmed all over him, thanking him. Mr. Miner Bear's eyes were misty as he lifted up the tin can full of golden sand and nuggets from beneath the cabin floor and placed it in Reddy Fox's paws. Reddy started to say, "You shouldn't do this. . . ."

But Mr. Bear stopped him saying, "Not another word from you animals. I wish to do this; and the memory of this visit will mean a thousand times more to me than the gold I'm passing on to you."—*Boylston Dummer.*

For the Scrapbook

Preservation

The finest qualities of our nature, like the bloom on fruits, can be preserved only by the most delicate handling.—*Thoreau.*

Reflection

What we have in us of the image of God is the love of truth and justice.—*Demosthenes.*

Universal Consent

Universal consent is often only general error.—*Brunetière.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Old Sewing Machines

A LOS ANGELES woman needed a little money, so she decided to sell her old sewing machine. She inserted an advertisement in a local paper which read "Sewing Machine for Sale; in perfect working order; a real bargain for $10."

Early the next day the machine was sold; but during that day, and for the rest of the week, callers continued to inquire about the machine that was advertised. So the woman decided to go to the second-hand sewing machine business. She was able not only to supply the demand for the sewing machine created by the first small advertisement, but each week she inserted a similar advertisement in the newspaper. She sold about five or six sewing machines every week at a profit of from $3.00 to $5.00 on each machine.—Gloria B., Los Angeles.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Friendly Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dover-Foxcroft, Maine

TWO Maine teachers touring the western states became stranded in the desert. Many tourists passed, but within an hour a light truck stopped, and the driver came to their assistance. On examining their car he found that it needed garage service. He said, "I was on my way to E——, which is only a few miles ahead; but there is better garage service back in W——, a distance of about 14 miles. I'd better turn your car around and push you back there."

This he did; then he instructed the repair man to fix the car as soon as possible. He remained for an hour or more to see that the work was done satisfactorily.

The teachers learned that the delay made it necessary for the workman to postpone his intended line survey until the next day; yet when they asked for his charge he said simply: "It would have been unfortunate for you to remain stranded in such heat. Just send a Postal telegram some day. I'm a Postal Telegraph man." With this he departed without giving name or address.

To the company which employs such workers, and to that particular workman, should this come to his attention, the writer expresses gratitude.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Duties of Chairman

Question: The bylaws specify that the membership shall elect a board of ten directors. This board is to select one of their number to act as chairman at both the board and membership meetings.

(a) May this chairman take part in discussions at either of these meetings?

(b) May he vote on motions that come before either body? He was elected to take part in managing the business of the church.

Answer: (a) The chairman may take part in discussion in board meetings and may make motions. At membership meetings he does not discuss a pending question unless he leaves the chair, in which case he does not resume the chair until the question is settled.

(b) He votes in board meetings. In membership meetings he votes in ballot votes. On viva voce or rising votes he does not vote unless it would affect the result—that is, either make or break a tie.

Brevities

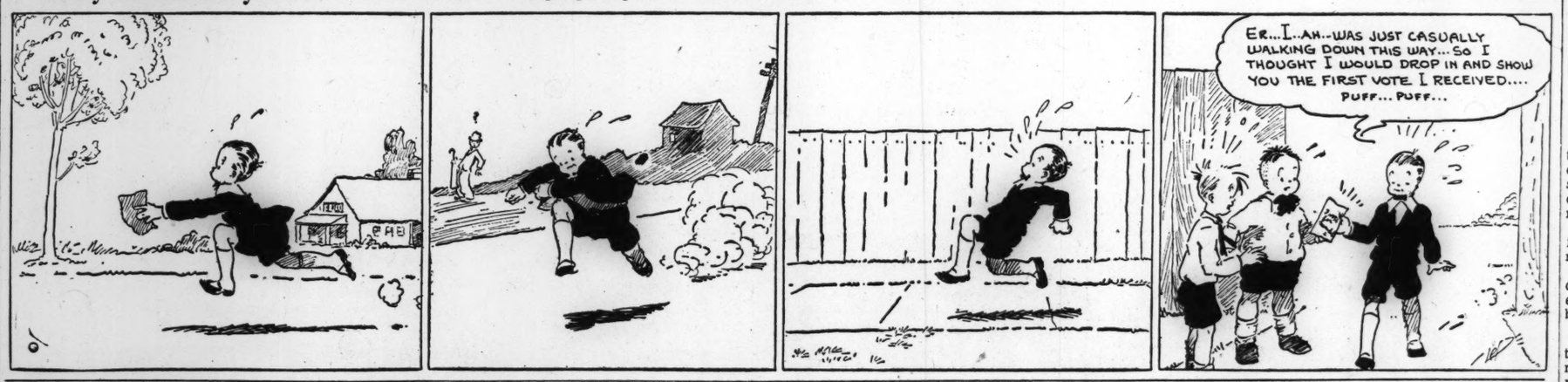
Winston-Salem Journal — Free speech is still safe in this country it seems. A Tennessee judge has just upheld the right of a rooster to crow.

St. Louis Star-Times: It is true that cars are a civilizing influence. Dad no longer spends Sunday on the front porch in his undershirt.

Humorist: According to a trade journal, there is a distinct boom in new cars. And usually a distinct rattle in old ones.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Marmaduke's Campaign Opens With One Vote*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He Gets an Idea*

By CARMACK

I followed the postman around the neighborhood today—
And I noticed that he always rang the doorbell when he left some mail at anybody's house—
And that gave me an idea—
And I skedaddled over to ol' Togo's house—
"Wake up-You sleepy head!" I barked-"I've got a job for you!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Positive Peace Role

ABOUT the best brief definition of America's foreign policy we have heard came from Cordell Hull at the dinner of the Good Neighbor League—"a willingness to be friends, but not allies." He went on to point a contrast between the good neighbor who "mingles freely in the give and take of life and concerns himself with the community welfare," and the hermit who "ignores the community and in his resistance to change decays in a mean and bitter isolation." The role of the good neighbor, the secretary of state declared, is a positive and active one.

We should like to agree emphatically. And we believe that as Americans come to a fuller understanding of their position in the world they will press, both from motives of helpfulness and of self-preservation, for more positive peace efforts by their government. As war clouds gather in Europe and Asia, it becomes more and more apparent that if a storm breaks, the United States cannot keep entirely dry. President Roosevelt has canceled a trip to the Pacific coast on the ground that the European situation demands his close attention in Washington. Governor Landon has pointed out that even should the United States be able to maintain its neutrality, its people would suffer from any major conflict.

The United States is a large part of the world community; its interest in peace is equally great. Even rumors of war have already nearly doubled its bill for arms.

But what is being done to give the United States a positive role in preserving peace? What does either candidate offer as an active peace program?

Governor Landon in his Portland speech sharply criticized President Roosevelt for "turning his back" on the 1933 London Economic Conference. He said that because the United States "abandoned the true foundation of world peace" a "great opportunity was lost." Mr. Landon may believe that there was a chance to obtain an international stabilization agreement at London in 1933; observers who were there question whether Britain would ever have agreed.

It may be worth-while to see what the situation was then and see if there is not an even greater opportunity today. The Statesman's International Yearbook, in its non-political review of the event, says:

> In addition to the business upturn, the developments in America which made an agreement impossible at London were: (1) the abandonment of the gold standard on April 19; (2) the inauguration by the Government of a comprehensive program for raising prices, increasing employment and stimulating general business activity; (3) the disinclination of Congress to grant President Roosevelt authority to negotiate a settlement of the war debts or to reduce the tariff. . . . It would have hindered, if it did not completely frustrate, the recovery program.

The fact is that stabilization would have meant that the nations which had already devalued would have dictated the domestic monetary policy of the United States. Already armed themselves (except the gold bloc) for economic warfare, they would have kept America disarmed. And one of her hands needed to stop the disintegrating spiral of deflation would have been tied. Stabilization is needed. Secretary Morgenthau has repeatedly expressed American friendliness to the proposal in the last two years. The English are apparently unwilling. What would Mr. Landon do to bring it about?

But stabilization is only one part of positive economic peacemaking. What is being done in other lines? Secretary Hull has been pursuing possibly the most presently practical and hopeful of all peace efforts, the gradual reduction of trade barriers through reciprocal tariff agreements. This has made a real dent in the trend toward "economic nationalism" which Governor Landon deplores. Yet the Republican platform calls for repeal of the law under which these agreements were made. Governor Landon has so far confined himself to urging neutrality and criticizing Mr. Roosevelt's action toward the London conference. We believe the President's manners were at fault at that time and we wish that he were now a bit more courageous in pressing positive peace measures. But on this question the Philadelphia platform and the positive policies of the Administration come much nearer to this newspaper's concept of the needed peace program than does the isolationist Cleveland platform or Mr. Landon's negative criticism.

In the present situation both candidates could well lead boldly toward a better understanding of America's position and more definite, active implementation of the good-neighbor role.

The Public Expects Facts

UNDOUBTEDLY it comes as a shock to many newspaper readers to be told by the Brookings Institution that one can no longer count on complete impartiality in Government reports. While compiling a guide to enable librarians and students to make more intelligent use of federal publications, L. F. Schmeckebier, Brookings research writer, found that "during recent years there has been a pronounced tendency to publish material designed to support the projects or proposed projects of the Administration."

Mr. Schmeckebier went on to say that there are seldom any mistakes in facts in these reports but their authors by their inferences and conclusions are able to give the average reader an impression favorable to the Administration in power. This tendency to make propaganda machines out of the information services of the Government has, of course, increased with the employment of well-paid experienced publicity men by most of the New Deal agencies.

The high-powered publicity campaign being staged by at least one of these bureaus was disclosed recently with the publication of a guide sent out by the Works Progress Administration to state directors last spring. Besides the customary newspaper releases, it recommended liberal distribution of photographs, motion pictures, supervised tours of inspection, poster exhibits, and radio speeches as means of getting the WPA's achievements before the public. It is natural that this great spotlight would be trained on the best projects, leaving the less pleasing ones in the shadow or dressing up ordinary ones to advantage.

A recent release from the Civil Service Commission illustrates how easy it is for old-time agencies to fall into New Deal publicity ways. The number of federal employees under the merit system at the present time was given. Attached was a statement boasting that "the number of positions in the competitive classified civil service is the largest since 1919." Left unmentioned was the equally important bit of news that the whole Government establishment has increased so rapidly in the last three and a half years that the proportion of employees subject to the merit system is lower now than at any time in the last thirty years.

As Mr. Schmeckebier points out, agencies which run riot with propaganda and glittering generalities only do themselves harm. The public soon loses faith in them.

The student of government affairs may not have much trouble differentiating between truths and the favorable interpretations placed on disagreeable facts by publicity agents, but the average voter does not have sufficient background knowledge to enable him to make this important distinction, nor is he likely to realize the necessity of doing so.

Facts, not propaganda, are what he pays his Government for and what he should get. He will draw his own conclusions.

Fireside Philharmonics

O'ER ether waves on wintry nights to come, the radio listener, seated in his home (who up to now perchance has thought, "How grand if I could play my trombone with that band") will no doubt wear at last a happy smile on Saturdays this coming season, while he joins an unseen orchestra to play music led (perhaps) 3000 miles away.

A bass in Butte, a flute at Kitty Hawk will tune up to an "A" played in New York. From Texas to the country's northern border an unseen wand will rap the stand for order while countless oboes scattered through the nation adjust their reeds with rapt anticipation. Woodwinds, timpani and shiny brasses and strings will join in singly or in masses.

From NBC the program will be sent to listeners throughout the continent and parts will be dispatched to eager throngs—from symphonies to sentimental songs. No matter what the instrument may be, the parts can be secured from NBC. It would be fun to hear the great "Eroica" written for a second alt harmonica, or else, perhaps, a zither might have charms, zithing off some Beethoven or Brahms.

The idea has been tried out on a small scale, but this is quite the first attempt at wholesale participation in orchestral playing by those who are united by obeying the lead of an invisible conductor. It's something like employing as instructor a record on a patient gramaphone—as Willie did, to learn the xylophone. The leader with some players in a studio "conducts" each individual at his radio. The listener is reading from a score which fits the music being played before the "mike."

There are no bounds to this endeavor. For radio sets, like brooks, "go on forever."

Speed and the 8:15

A FEW days before the Queen Mary won the Blue Ribbon of the Atlantic, an English train traveled faster than any train, in the ordinary way of business, had ever traveled in any part of Britain before. The London and North Eastern engine, Silver Jubilee, at one point of its run from Newcastle to London, reached a speed of 113 miles an hour. The competition of road transport, especially in a small country like Great Britain, is immense and increasing.

Records are not everything. It is said that the Cutty Sark, the most famous windjammer in the world, never won a single one. When the initial excitement is over, for example, comfort probably counts far more with average passengers than do a couple of minutes knocked off a five-hour journey. In this respect, if the reports are accurate, the Silver Jubilee may well be proud of herself. At the moment that she was putting up her record, luncheon was being served; and it is reported none of the passengers noticed that anything unusual was happening.

Graft and Democracy

Book News of the Day

FEW mature Americans are still naïve enough to take as final the school textbook version of the operation of their political system. But even those who have had some practical experience need to take a long breath and hold it before plunging into Charles F. Garrigues's YOU'RE PAYING FOR IT; A GUIDE TO GRAFT (New York: Funk & Wagnalls. $2).

Casting up an analysis of political graft in the United States based on a newspaper career devoted to ferreting out grafters, he provides a devastating picture of conditions as he has found them. He portrays graft as one of the most promising of professions, and one not attended by extreme risk if pursued with sufficient care and caution.

So entrenched and so rampant is graft in his experience that the best he can say for the American system is that probably at least half of the judges in any American city are honest. As for the balance of the city, county and state administrations, he is convinced that they are in most cases eaten through with corruption. In illuminating detail he explains just how it works in all its forms from traffic violation "fixing" to the purchase of legislatures by big business.

He divides graft into two general categories. There is the "static" graft which arises out of purchase in various ways of immunity from criminal law. The other category he calls "constructive" or "dynamic" graft. It consists of the purchase of special privilege for businesses.

This second type of graft he believes is increasing. But all this does not perturb our cynical author. He claims that throughout history graft has been a characteristic, in fact almost a barometer, of democratic government. Hence he looks with concern on the tendency in some parts of the United States toward the elimination of graft through business control of government. The business interests find it cheaper, he contends, to elect their own representatives who pass laws to their interest. This, he believes, is the road to fascism and he prefers the days when graft was graft and a business had to buy its favors from the political boss.

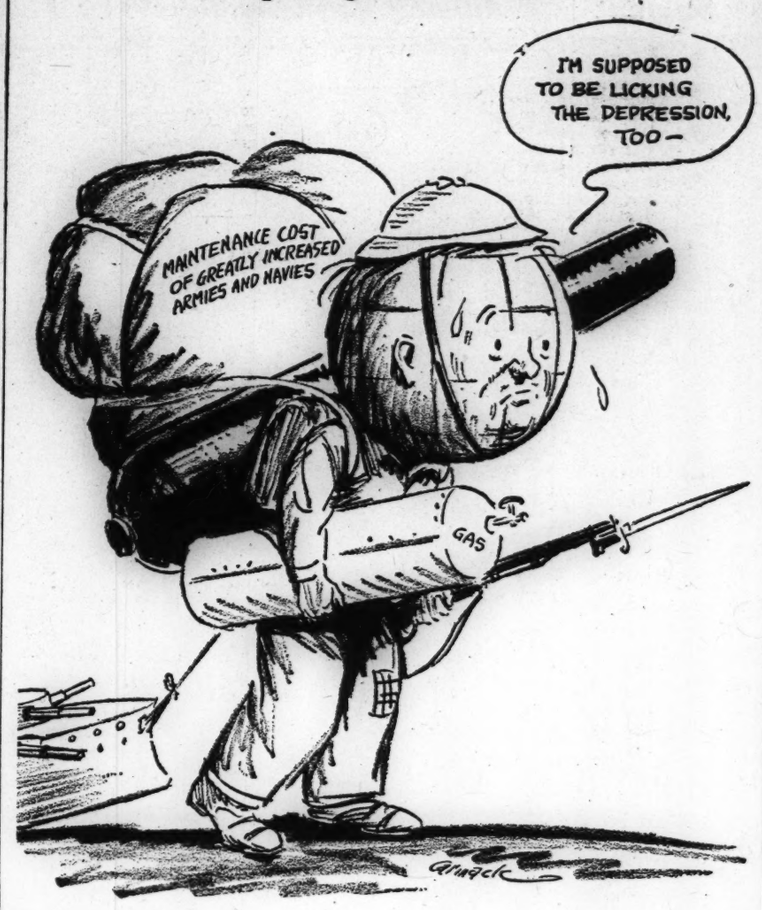
One thing he overlooks, and that is the general advance in public responsibility. What can happen here has happened already in England. A hundred years ago that country was as familiar with graft as the average American city is today. But England has built up a civil service which is famed throughout the world for its absolute honesty and devotion to the public interest as opposed to special private interest.

Local government in the United States may still be where it was a century ago in England. Yet there has developed in the older branches of the Federal Government a standard of public service which on the whole is of a very high type. The federal bench has an undisputed reputation for integrity. Despite some setbacks by political patronage, the Federal Government is increasingly honest and efficient and the seeds of a sound civil service are bearing fruit.

More significant, the last four years have witnessed a tremendous stimulation of national interest in government. Never in modern American history has Congress been made to feel the weight of aroused public opinion as it has recently. Its members are thinking about and studying national affairs as they never did in the 1920's. This writer remembers how even under President Hoover many a legislator had nothing to think about other than getting something for his constituents. Now they are thinking, and most earnestly, about national affairs on a national scale. The remedy is not, as Mr. Garrigues implies, a return to the old days of boss control, but in increasing public interest in the affairs of government, which cannot but produce higher standards of honesty in the public service.

J. C. H.

Expecting a Lot of Him



Six States Can Make or Break

American Politicana

ON A map of the United States draw a line from Albany, New York, to the northern boundary of Illinois; then draw another from Peoria, Illinois, eastward to New York City. That long rectangle, cutting into six important states, many political observers believe comprises the key to the White House. In those comparatively few states probably more political fireworks will be exploded than in all others combined.

New York state contributes forty-seven votes to the electoral college. Adjoining Pennsylvania ranks second in strength with thirty-six. Next in order of electoral weight in this group of six come Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana with twenty-nine, twenty-six, nineteen, and fourteen votes respectively. Those six states represent roughly one third of the total electoral vote, and consequently they will constitute the battleground of the 1936 presidential campaign.

These half a dozen states deserve the nickname of "Solid Key," for in the last nine presidential races they have been as solid as the "Solid South." They have gone as the nation went politically in six of those campaigns. Back in 1912, Michigan and Pennsylvania dissented in favor of the second-place Progressives; and four years later all but Ohio returned to the Republican fold. In the last campaign Pennsylvania was the only bolter from the Democratic column.

Since the turn into the twentieth century the "Solid South" has been only a little more consistently Democratic than the "Solid Key" has been typically American. Tennessee deserted to the Republicans in 1920; it repeated in 1928, and brought along five brother states. Apparently the "Solid South" will back the Democratic candidate this fall, although one or two defections may ensue.

The New England states rarely step out of their Republican character. All except Vermont supported Woodrow Wilson in his first race, and all except New Hampshire opposed him four years later. In 1928 Massachusetts and Rhode Island turned Democratic. In the last nine presidential campaigns there have been among the New England states precisely eight defections from Republicanism.

Suppose that in this analysis the New England states are conceded to Governor Landon and the "Solid South" to President Roosevelt. As the current campaign indicates a close election, it may be reasonably anticipated that the great bulk of western states will be about equally divided. Furthermore, the candidate who wins the "Solid Key" will be relatively sure of election.

The tightest presidential race thus far in the twentieth century occurred in 1916. Woodrow Wilson sought a second term, but he faced strong opposition. With the exception of Ohio he lost all of the half-dozen states comprising this "Solid Key." If Charles Evans Hughes could have wrested Ohio from the Democratic grip, he would have replaced Wilson as President.

New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois are truly representative of the whole United States. Mining, industry and agriculture characterize all of them. In New York the city usually goes Democratic, and the state Republican; and a similar situation prevails in Illinois where Chicago's Democratic majority contends for mastery with the usual G. O. P. victory outstate.

Assuredly the six states of the "Solid Key" will constitute the chief battleground in the current presidential campaign.

CARL SCHURZ LOWDEN

"The Monitor and Politics"

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a reader and an admirer of the aims and purposes of The Christian Science Monitor for many years, it is my desire to express my appreciation for the Le Pelley cartoon on the subject of peace and the clear and logical exposition of the Monitor's position as to politics, "The Monitor and Politics."

These are indeed times in which it is difficult to see clearly the difference between right and wrong. One might say that right seems to be closely simulated by wrong; and oftentimes the wrong comes so prettily said and otherwise dressed up that it easily fools one. Therefore, there cannot be too much appreciation felt and shown for a newspaper which actually has no axes to grind.

This cartoon, entitled "It Need Not Be," is one of the strongest, most touching and realistic that I have yet seen in its class. I should think it would be eagerly seized upon in many quarters for reproduction. There is many a mother with a youngster that size and age who is this minute wondering and fearing that her son will have to go to war!

Winchester, Mass. T. HAROLD RHODES

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I commend you on your statement of the Monitor's policy on politics, which certainly is timely as well as courageous. The value of its insertion should be appreciated by all Monitor readers.

New York, N. Y. ROBERT LINK

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent issue was a clear and courageous statement of the Monitor's position and the basis of its policy, editorials and news service. You are carrying out the purpose of the Monitor's founder, which was to injure none and bless all.

To allow a hotbed of corruption and false pretensions to smolder is not blessing mankind, hence the courage necessary sometimes in using the searchlight of exposure.

The moral courage behind this newspaper is greater than the animal courage which opposes it.

Los Angeles, Calif. STOCKTON VEAZEY

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to commend and praise the spirit of the editorial entitled "The Monitor and Politics." The policy of too many newspapers, especially in New England, is dictated from the counting room, rather than from the editorial room, thereby confusing the minds of readers on fundamental issues. I have been a reader of the Monitor for over twenty-five years, interested principally in the editorial and news contents, and now at eighty years of age I feel that you are of distinct public service in a great exigency.

Charlton, Mass. WILLIS P. BURBANK

To Strengthen the League

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was good to see how Sisley Huddleston in the August Diary of an Observer in Geneva emphasized the necessity of making Article XIX of the Covenant dynamic and of making Article XVI its servant. Perhaps you will allow me to draw the attention of your readers to the existence of a society which now has a foothold in the United States of America and whose policy is based on this ultimate truth. The society which is called the New Commonwealth (the secretary of the American section is Mr. Oscar T. Crosby, 2100 Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D. C.) has as its policy the strengthening of the League by equipping it with an equity tribunal and an international police force.

London, Eng. D. V. WALLACE

Starvation and Relief

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I protest your report on a speech I made before the Wellesley Summer Institute.

Speaking approvingly of the abundance economy idea that enough food should be made to feed the American people rather than the amount that can be sold at high prices was pictured as letting the people of the rest of the world starve. No such implication was given.

A story of taking army rations for a hungry soldier who feared to touch rations which had not been issued to him was deliberately pictured as taking private keepsakes of another soldier.

A warning that western farmers will fight before they will starve was changed to read they would take up arms "if conditions get worse." Since that was at the beginning of the drought period, conditions got worse before the paper went to press.

The most harmful statement was that my survey of various opinions "left of center" was made to appear as the official attitudes of the various labor organizations which use the People's Press—a completely impossible situation and one not even hinted in the talk.

Whether your correspondent believes it or not, it is true that millions of our people are disgusted with poverty amidst overproduction, they are determined that they shall not starve to make profits for the few, they are insisting that our magnificent productive capacity be used to create the food and clothing and shelter the people need. The impatient ones, as I said at Wellesley, are ready to fight before they will starve, and the others are at least ready to vote for Franklin D. Roosevelt before they face the complete stoppage of relief.

FRANK L. PALMER, Editor,
New York, N. Y. People's Press

The Wide Horizon

Brothers Under the Colors

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN GENEVA

By Sisley Huddleston

NO CAREFUL reader of the newspapers, it seems to me, can fail to be struck by the almost total absence of disinterested humanitarian reaction in face of the atrocities which occur in various countries. It is my business to study the general European press; and nothing has become so apparent as the total indifference, except in so far as they can be exploited politically, to scenes of horror which, in the days of real liberalism (that, paradoxically, combined comprehensive tolerance with humanitarian sentiments) would have aroused strenuous and unpartisan protests from statesmen, preachers, and editorial writers.

Can it be true that we have lost our sensitiveness to human suffering? Can it be true that we really care nothing for Italian ruthlessness in warfare, for Abyssinian slavery and barbarism, for the wholesale destruction of all opponents of the dictatorial government in Russia, for the plight of Jewish refugees, unless they give us a scoring point against fascism or communism? These things are recorded, it is true, but not in the same newspapers, or at least not in the same way: whenever they are stressed, it is for propaganda purposes. Everybody takes sides; and if you are White you want to hear only of the excesses of the Reds, and if you are Red only of the brutalities of the Whites.

I confess that among the score of papers which it is my lot to read more or less thoroughly every day (to say nothing of many others which come less systematically under my observation), I would be hard put to it, to name more than one or two, which state the facts impartially.

Take the unhappy Spanish strife. Despite the exaggerations and the inventions which necessarily abound, there can be no reasonable doubt that both sides have been guilty of the most outrageous actions. Friends of mine returning from Spain have witnessed the most monstrous iniquities which could not be put into print, with their own eyes. It was evident that the government was helpless, and lost its authority before hordes of anarchists and communists and plain criminals.

I read in one typical newspaper: "There may have been isolated incidents on the part of the defenders, but even if we suppose twenty per cent of the stories to be true, they do not begin to compare with the atrocities committed by the rebels." Why don't they? Such a sentence is compounded of unwarrantable assumptions. It means nothing, except that the writer sympathizes warmly with Loyalists, who therefore can do no wrong except in "isolated instances."

Where were those whose business it is to denounce these offenses to human dignity, this negation of Christian civilization? They were too busy taking sides to look steadily at the sorry spectacle. For them all the wrongs were on one side, and all the rights on the other. Democracy? One would think that anyone who knows the meaning of democracy and is jealous of its reputation would be the first to repudiate the terrible conduct of the so-called Reds, instead of assimilating anarchy, communism, and crime to democracy, denying or excusing whatever wickedness is done in its name. Order? One would think that those who realize the need for public order, would be the first to deprecate the revolt of military men whose chief duty it is to obey and to serve the public, and not proceed to executions which have no civil sanction.

I find almost everywhere an angry and frantic partisanship. The European nations are trying to line up on the fascist and anti-fascist fronts, on the communist and anti-communist sides. Most of them are not yet ready to make a clear-cut national choice. Nobody should, for example, assert that France is Red or that Britain is White, though it is possible to say that one is redder or whiter than the other. Inside each country, then, there is an excited attempt to line up on the fascist and anti-fascist fronts, in order to swing the whole country into position. Just what these words mean to the average citizen I find it difficult to determine, since any "ism" which postulates state control—whether it be fascism, socialism, or communism—means the suppression of the liberties of the nonconformist individual.

The most crying need of the world today is to discard this emotional partisanship, which can only lead to conflict—a conflict which will not even be on an ideological but merely on a verbal battlefield. If we could get rid of our prejudices for political nomenclature, we might make our voices heard against atrocities, which disgrace our common culture, without stopping to look at the color of the atrocities. Perhaps we would be able to take effective action to stop fratricidal strife. Men are brothers whether they choose to call themselves White or Red. Philosophic impartiality, and human pity, in the uncovering of evil, is essential for newspaper; and the public alike, if there is to be a healing of the inharmonious conditions of today.